THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERIN CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 1 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1942. PRICE: ONE ANNA

New Hope For Your Skin

BRITISH M.P.'S GREET JAWAHAR

Support Pledged

LUCKNOW, December 31.

"Greetings and full support to your cause", is the cable received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Mr. R. W. Sorensen, Parliamentary Secretary, India League, sent on behalf of Messrs. W. G. Cove, S. S. Silverman, A. Slean, W. Dobbie, S. O. Davies, R. H. Y. S. Davies, G S. Woods, Jonn Parker and other Parliamentary frieds.—A. P.

Grand Strategy For Future

"Deeds, Not Words," Will Speak, Says Churchill

OTTAWA December 31.

Mr. Churchill declared that he hoped that decion on the grand strategy for the future conduct of war to be mae at the Conferences with President Roosevelt would be expresed "in deeds and not words."

SINGAPORE WILL BE HELD

Speaking at a press conference Mr. Churchill ndicated that he had little hoe of Italy falling out of the war soon. "I am afraid the oran grinder has the monkey too firmly by the collar," he said.

Mr. Churhill was confident that Singapor would be held against the Japanese. The holding of Hong Kong as long as possible had ben "very important", he added.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

Asked during the Press Conference at the Government House at Ottawa today whether he had made any New Year resolutions, Mr. Churchill said: "I can't say I have except to go on trying my best to keep things going in the right direction."—Reuter.

SHIPPING LOSSES

Mr. Churchill revealed that British and Allied shipping losses in the last five and a half months were only one fifth of those in the previous five months, adding "We are not suffering at a rate which can be said to be a decisive danger".—Reuter.

HALF NATIONAL INCOME FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID HE WAS AIMING AT DEVOTING 50 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME TO OVERALL WAR PROGRAMME.—REUTER.

SEE TO-MORROW

Tanks Advancing
Big Guns Firing
at the
Defence . Services . Exhibition Train . .
Mahalaxmi Railway Station
SHOWS FROM 12 Noon to 8 p.m.

FALL OF MANILA IMMINENT

Stubborn Resistance To Japanese Pressure

Enemy Extends Air Operations To East Indies And New Zealand Islands

NEW YORK, December 31.

PRIVATE advices received here indicate Manila's fall is considered imminent.

SAN FRANCISO,—The Globe Wireless has announced that they were accepting no more radiograms for Manila. Other communications companies are accepting messages at sender's risk only.

BATTLE FOR MANILA

The latest United States War Department Communique says that American and Filippino forces continued to fight stubbornly in the battle for Manila. Strong resistane continues with heavy losses to the enemy.

The United States Navy Department said that at 10-25 (local time) they were still in communication with Manila.

"FAR EAST: Submarine operations gainst enemy surface craft are continuing. Reports that a United States destroyer and two of our submarines were sunk in the period December 26-27 are without foundation

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC: The situation in respect of Midway Island remains unchanged. There have ben no further attacks since th last reported

THE EASTERN PACIFIC: Japanese vessels are suspected of being in the vicinity of Kodiala (Alaska) All merchant vessels have ben warned. There is nothing to report from other areas". —Reuter

Heavy Japanese Pressure

WASHINGTON: A Communique issued tis morning reads:—

In the Philippine Theatre, the enemy continues to exert heavy pressure on all fronts with extensive use of dive-bombers and armoured nits. Despite these difficulties further readjustment of our line has been completed in an orderly manner. American and Phippine troops continue to offer stong resistance inflicting heavy loses on the enemy. Nothing to report from other areas."

Arodrome Raided

SINGAPORE: A Communique says: "In the Perak Front pressure has been slight. Our patrols have ben active and where the enemy has been met, offensive action has been taken with good results. Enemy aircraft made some die-bombing attacks on our communications causing little damage. One plane was shot down by our light machine-gun fire.

In the Kuantan area there has been contact with enemy parties who ha approached from the direction of Trengganu. Enemy aircraft made some dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks in our rear ajas.

Aircrft of the R. A. F bombed the aerodrome at Sungei Patani last niht. Bombs were seen to fall on the aerodrome and fires started

Enmy aircraft raided an aerdrome in Singapore last night. Very slight damage was caued and there were no casualties".

Sinapore Takes It Well

(Tuesday Delayed): Tired but calm, Singapore's motley populace went about its work in the usual way this morning as if the tree raids during the night were nothing unusual Very few people got much sleep, but there were no reports of failure to report to duty in the morning nor have there been any reports of large scale evacuation of the city such as hampered the communal life in Penang before the British withdrew.

Alhough last night's raids were little more than sounding by the Japnese of the position here, the way Singapore's population stod up to its first serious ordeal by fire is encouraging. Enemy plaes swept overhead for a considerable part of the night. British anti-craft put up a determined ear-splitting barrage fire which shook the ground incessantly.

Search For Parachutists

BATAVIA: Wednesday's Army Communique says: "Bombing attacks were made in the outer provinces. Three people were killed, five seriously wounded and 14 slightly wounded. The search for parachutists who are supposed to have landed near Medan (Sumatra) has proved that the original report was based on faulty observation. The enemy dropped no parachutists over Medan".

Manado Shelled

"An attack was made on Manado on the northern extremity of the Island of Celebes by Japanese destroyers which shelled the town for some time without causing serious damage. There were no casualties. Generally speaking these Japanese attacks appear to be entirely unsystematic So far no serious damage has been done anywhere

Passengers and crew told a vivic story of the air raid of the Medan air field. They had alighted from the plane, while it was refuelled and then had a warning that sixteen enemy aircraft had been sighted. The aerodrome staff hardly had time to realise that the attack would be directed against the air field, when on came Japanese bombers protected by fighters flying in perfect formation and headed straight for the air port. An attempt was made too late to move the air liner to a safer place. Everybody took cover or tried to take cover under the nearby rubber trees. The liner was destroyed with 31 bags of mail for Australian troops in the Near East.

The 'Deli Courant' praises the splendid work of the Indo-Nesian and Chinese Red Cross First Aid Stations and air defence units during the attack.

East Indies Will Fight To The End

The Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, in a broadcast to-day declared that, although they had not sought war, the Netherlands East Indies were resolved to fight it to the end. Calling upon all fellow citizens to make all necessary sacrifices, he counselled them not to give way to optimism, saying that enemy attacks on the Dutch Archipelago were likely to increase both in number and in force.

"It is my firm belief, however," he added, "that at the end lies victory for us."

Ocean Island Bombed

WELLINGTON:—The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, announced to-day that Ocean Island was bombed on Monday. There were no casualties, but only slight damage was caused. Planes were also reported over Nauru the same day, but there was no bombing. Japanese air reconnaissance over Gilbert Island is reported.—Reuter.

U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Congress has decided to end the present session on Friday. The new session will open on Monday.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEXT GOVERNOR

Prospect Of Socialist M. P. Or Peer, Sequel To Dill's Stay In U. S.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Since it is announced that Sir John Dill Governor-designate of Bombay, will remain in U.S.A. for an indefinite period speculation is going on as to who will be Governor of Bombay.

It is believed that Bombay's next Governor is likely to be a Socialist M. P. or one newly created Socialist Peer.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being New Year Day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper Tomorrow.

PETROL RATION DOWN BY HALF

India Govt.'s Plans For Civilian Car-Owners

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

Government of India have decided to reduce the consumption of petrol by civil population to 60 per cent of the 1940 total.

With this object in view Government of India have directed that from to-day the value of the unit under the motor spirit rationing order will be decreased from one gallon to half a gallon, thereby halving the basic ration for the private car.

This decision has been forced upon Government by conditions in the Far East and by the war coming nearer to India. Supplies from Burma, one of India's main supply centres, are now liable to interruption. Supplies from farther afield would create additional problems not only of transport by sea but also of distribution by rail, the number of railway tank wagons being limited. Finally the defence of India's eastern outposts must entail increased demands, both for aviation and motor spirit, by the fighting services of the Empire, and these demands must unquestionably be satisfied from the nearest source available.—A. P.

Indian Women On War And Peace

Actions Of To-day Will Determine Future

COCANADA, December 31.

The following resolutins on War an Peace were passed by the All India Women's Conference now meeting at Cocanada under the presidentship of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit:—

"THIS Conference is of the opinion that permanent peace cannot be achieved except on the principles of freedom and justice equally applicable to all nations and races, that an immediate and fundamental change in the present structure for a postwar world can be constructed only out of policies initiated and operated during the present war, and that Britain's statements regarding her War Aims cannot make any moral appeal to the peoples of the world so long as she refuses to alter her present policy in regard to India."

This conference reiterates its abhorrence of war and declares that if war is persisted in, it must inevitably lead to a deterioration of moral values. It, therefore, firmly believes that human progress is possible only in a world free from military domination and based on the acceptance of international disarmament.

The conference passed condolence resolutions touching the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs. Hirabai Tata.

The conference passed the following resolutions urging the formation of a women Volunteer Corps to help the citizens in moments of crisis:—

In view of the critical times and the danger of air attacks such as Rangoon has experienced recently, in all parts of India, this conference resolves that instructions be issued to all its branches to concentrate in the immediate future on training their members for humanitarian work. This conference is emphatically of the opinion that the duty of the branches of All-India women's organisation is to play their part in developing centres where their members will be trained to help the citizens in moments of crisis. Towards this end it suggests the formation of an A. I W C.s Voluntary Corps independently of other organisations for.

(A) purpose of allaying panic among the masses,

(B) assisting in the evacuation of women and children from the threatened areas.

(C) arranging for first aid and emergency nursing courses.

(D) facilitating the distribution of food and other necessities in the affected areas.

(E) helping in protective measures and after air attacks and

(F) tackling internal disruption."—A. P.

Women & The New World

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby declared in a broadcast message to-day to the Indian Women's Conference, now meeting at Cocanada, Madras: "Our first energy must go to fighting the evil forces of Nazism and Fascism, but we must also keep alive our social work and see that war emergency social services become a solid foundation of better health and happiness in the future

We appreciate how critical are the times in which you are meeting—critical within and critical without. Asia and Europe are linked in common suffering. We do long to link up our efforts with yours to plan and build a new world from this strife to which you and we must equally contribute."

Mrs Ashby was speaking for the liaison group of British Women's Societies co-operating with the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Advisory Council on Indian Affairs and eighteen representative women's organisations in this country.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRESH SOVIET GAINS

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Soviet night Communique says that Kaluga is recaptured. The Communique adds, that the railway junction of Novy Kirishi and a number of other points were also captured.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR HONOURS

Three New Knights For Bombay

Col. Bhandari Gets C.I.E.: Mhatre Becomes Rao Bahadur

BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN GETS TITLE OF RAJA

Mr. C. B. Mehta, Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, Hon. Mr. Santidas Askuran of Bombay, and Mr. C. R. Reddy Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University figure in as knights in the New Year's Honours list just published.

C.I.E. has been awarded to Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay and Col. Dinanath, the Prime Minister of Indore. The Prime Minister of Bikaner becomes C.S.I.

Balasaheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) has been awarded the hereditary title of Raja.

Mr. R. K. Mhatre, the retired Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality becomes Rao Bahadur and Mr. P. V. Kane, Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, gets the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

Knighthood

Knighthood has been conferred upon:—The Hon. Mr. R. P. Sinha, President, Bihar Legislative Council, Bihar. B. M. Staig, I.C.S., lately Financial Commissioner, Railways. A. F. Rahman, Member, Federal Public Service Commission. Major General Frederick Gwatkin, Indian Army Military Adviser-in-Chief Indian States Forces. Hon. M. Shantidas Askuran, Member, Council of State. C. R. Reddy, Member of Legislative Council, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair, Madras. R. D. Dalal, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman, Indian Agricultural Service, Sugarcane Expert, Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station, Coimbatore. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Hormusji Katrak, Merchant and Landlord, Sind. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Merchant, Bombay. R. P. Paranjpye, Poona.

The following honours are gazetted:—

C. S. I.

E. R. J. Ratcliffe Cousins, Advisor to H. E. the Governor of Bihar, Eric Cecil Ansorge, lately Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Orissa, Eric Conran-Smith, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, H. G. Dennehy, Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, W. S. Brown, Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Finance Department, Maharaja Mandhata Singh, Major, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, Rajputana.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Henry Gidney, Indian Political Service, Resident at Hyderabad, J. A. Thorne, Secretary to the Governor General (Public), F. H. Puckle, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Information and Broadcasting, J. C. Walton, lately Assistant Under Secretary State for India.

C. I. E.

S. V. Ramamurthi, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Zahid Husain, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Additional Financial Adviser (Supply) Military Finance Department, Government of India.

G. C. Laughton, Agent and General Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay. R. W Target, Deputy Director General, Department of Supply, Government of India.

Lieutenant Colonel M. G. Bhandhari, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay. F. E. Sharp, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay. Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Harty, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School and Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad, Bombay. Rai Bahadur Dinanath, Prime Minister, Indore State, Central India. James Jones of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Chairman Indian Tea Association.

POLICE MEDALS

King's Police and Fire Services Medal has been awarded to the

(Continued on Page 7)

Coal Shortage Tells On Mills

Ahmedabad Move To Close Night Shifts

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

OWING TO THE SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF COAL PREVAILING IN THE MILL INDUSTRY SINCE SEVERAL DAYS, THE MILLOWNERS HAVE DECIDED TO CLOSE NIGHT SHIFTS IN SEVERAL MILLS AND HAVE PUT UP NOTICES IN THIS CONNECTION.

ABOUT 20 MILLS ARE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED.

Br. Honours

KNIGHTHOOD FOR 28

LONDON, December 31.

The Organisers of Britain's war production, members of the armed forces and Civil Defence are almost the exclusive recipients of New Year's honours which includes two oarons, two Baronets and 28 Knights excluding overseas Knighthoods.

The new Barons are, Sir Auckland Geddes for public services and Sir Charles Clauson on resignation of his office as Lord Justice Appeal. Sir Edwin Lutyens, the famous architect, is the sole recipient of the Order of Merit.

The new Baronets are Sir Charles Cravin, Controller General, Ministry of Aircraft Production and Head of the Vickers Armstrong Armaments and Shipbuilding Works and Sir Ralph Wedgewood, the Railway Chief, now the War Production Organiser.

KNIGHTHOOD: Mr. Alfred Roy Fedden, Chief Engineer, Bristol Aeroplane Company, Mr. Robert Stuart Hilton, President Iron and Steel Federation, Mr. Melville Jones, Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, Cambridge University, Mr. George Clemens Ussher, Director General, Tank Supply.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH: Sir John Dill, ex-Chief of General Staff who has accompanied Mr. Churchill to America; Sir Frank Smith, an eminent scientist and leading radio-location expert.

KNIGHTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: Major-General Freyberg Commanding New Zealand Forces and Major-General Spears, Chief Liaison Officer with General de Gaulle.

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: Mr. Val Gielgud. Features Director of the B.B.C.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE: Sir Josiah Grosley, recenlly Minister in Siam: Sir Archibald Kerr, Ambassador to China, Mr. Arthur John Martin, Consul-General in Chungking.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 13 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responbility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Well employed soundly educated Kshatriya Rajput Bachelor Horticulturist 22 1/2 of active habits and good physique desires suitable matrimonial alliance. Caste restriction uncared for financial or landed aid in occupational advancement. Correspondence solicited. Please write earliest Box No. 15563, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Sales Organisers for all districts of the different provinces of India on favourable terms. Apply to Secretary, B.I. Co., Ltd., 153, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta. 15572

Wanted 10 Lawyers, 8 Graduates, 6 Engineers, 4 Doctors and 12 Overseers to apply for "Terms" to No. 15559, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Ladies for Part-time Work. See personally before 2 today. Cinegoer, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Bombay. (15569)

Wonderful Discovery, Earn 200/- on 200/-, 500/- on 500/- peacefully. See personally latest discoverer, Mr. Patel, Nullbazar, Husseinbhai Mansion, Room 97. (15552)

174. BOOKS.

"Indian Astrology" (Monthly Magazine) Editor: Gandhi Astrologer. Important contents: Market forecast: Cotton, Wheat, Cocoanut, Tea, Rubber, Coffee, Lin and Cotton Seeds, Yarn, Groundnut, etc., (very useful for merchants), Daily significance; lucky and unlucky numbers, days, Racing etc. Birth Star Results, etc., Only One Anna a copy. Annual Subscription As. 12. Available at Modern News Agency, Tank St. or at all news agents in Bombay. The Manager, Indian Astrology, Tirutani, S. India.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Amazing Yogic Feat to obtain success in all your affairs visit the world-renowned Palmist and Spiritualist Prof. Khuda Bux, Kitab Mahal, Room 3, First Floor, 192, Hornby Rd., Bombay 1. Highest testimonials from Vicercys, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Maharajahs, Lords, Ladies, A.D.C.s, etc., etc. (15570)

346. INVESTMENTS

Astrologically:—Now Buy Freely Cotton and Shares. No pain. Guaranteed Good Gain. Consult at once Mr. Ranam, 107, Dadysheth Agiari Street, 2nd floor, Bombay 2. (15510)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Katra Baryan, Delhi. (15553)

Wanted Rubber Hose 1/2 to 1 inch. State make, price and quantity available hose. Apply Box No. 15563, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

786

GOD IS GREAT.

I, the undersigned, the present head of my family under spiritual orders in the last Sandal Shariff Majlis of Hazrat Shaikh Ahmed Ganjgir Ganjbakhsh Khattu Sahib of Sarkhej and after consulting several Pir Murshids and learned men of Gujrat, solemnly declare to all concerned that henceforward my and my family Surname would be SARKHEZI. The original Surname by which my ancestors were known in Gujrat, Since 1317 A. D. and who were on high posts of Administrators Mutasadis, Commissioner and Governor of Gujarat etc., in Moghal and British reigns and are buried in several well-known Mausoleums of Gujarat in terms of historical documents. My ancestral house at Surat will also be known as SARKHEZI-MANZIL, instead of Shaikh-Manzil.

SHAIKH AMIN
SHAIKH BAHADUR
head of, The Ancient Bani Ubed Arab Shaikh Family of Gujrat (Bombay Province-India.)
Sarkhezi Manzil.
Syedwada, Surat 28-12-41

6962

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the contract to supply and deliver Chemicals for the Water Supply Plants in the Madras Presidency for a period of one year from 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1942.

The tenders will be received up to 4-30 P. M. on 21st January, 1942.

Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which together with tender notice may be got from the Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras on payment of Rupees Five each.

(Sd.) A. R. VENKATACHARYA,
Sanitary Engineer to Govt.
Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Govt., Madras.
Dated 26th December, 1941.

6938

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

IN order that Railway Receipts may be available to consignors earlier in the day than at present, it has been decided that with effect from 7th January, 1942, the gates at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot will be closed to inward traffic at 15-30 hours daily, and weighments will cease at 17-00 hours daily.

(6954)

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 100 Ordinary Share Certificates numbered 21991 to 22090 of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay, standing in the name of Mr. Nanabhai Thakordas Dalal, have been LOST or MISPLACED and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate share certificates for the said shares.

Any person in possession of the said share certificates or having any claim to the said shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Prospect Chambers, 317/21, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and issue duplicate share certificates if they think fit.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1942.

BAI SARDA,
Executrix of the Estate of late Mr. Nanabhai Thakordas Dalal.
Shareholder.

(6955)

635. RACING TIPSTERS.

Rs. 151 Reward gain Rs. 5,000 profit (Earn thousands of rupees by investing only on new commercial Treble otherwise you will never earn even after by selling your household.) The Treble on last Saturday has come out right. Therefore to earn thousands of rupees obtain three sure horses. Fee Rs. 10/- Reward of Rs. 151/- if all the three horses do not come in win or place. New Commercial will give a stamped receipt for the same. Please call at us on Thursday. New Commercial, Bori Bunder, near Purohit Hotel Phone No. 27106. (Time 8 to 1 to-day).

15571

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Road to the East of Antop Hill Wadala on Plot, bearing C. S. No. 14 leased by us and leading to The Indian Hume Pipe Company's Factory is for our own and our Lessees' use and not for the use of the general public.

For and on behalf of
THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 16th Decr. 1941.

(6950)

WANTED

A SECRETARY for Viramgam Municipality on the scale of pay of Rs. 80-4-120 plus Rs. 3/- Cycle allowance per month. Persons holding the degree of "L.C.E." or B.E. (Civil) having the experience of Municipal works need apply stating age, caste previous experience and qualifications.

MAGANLAL J. SHUKLA,
President,
Viramgam Municipality
Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 1-1-1942.

(6948)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

CLERICAL POSTS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for enlistment in the waiting list for Clerical Posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Applicants should be of sound physique over the age of 18 but under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates, in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years), and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination.

Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—

Name in full, address, age, date of birth, where born, religion or caste, father's name, father's occupation, educational qualifications, schools, colleges, universities attended, previous experience, if any, knowledge of shorthand and type-writing.

Applications must also be in the candidate's handwriting and reach the Bank on or before 17th January, 1942.

Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates.

6956

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1942 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo St., Fort, the undermentioned Motor Cars properties of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisya Ltd. and others, vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:—

1. "Mercury" Sedan, 8 cyl., 32 H.P., 1939 Model No. B.M.W. 9987.
1. "Buick" Sedan, 8 cyl., 30 H.P., 1940 Model, No. B.M.W. 1245.
1. "Chevrolet" De Lux Sedan 6 cyl., 29 H.P., 1940 Model No. B.M.W. 1361.
1. "Chevrolet" Saloon, 6 cyl., 29 H.P., 1939 Model, No. B.M.X. 2348.
1. "Hudson" Sedan, 6 cyl., 21 H.P., 1938 Model, No. B.M.W. 8157.
1. "Chevrolet" De Lux Sedan, 6 cyl., 29 H.P., 1939 Model No. B.M.W. 9253. Thoroughly overhauled November, 1941.
1. "Ford V8" Fordor Sedan, 8 cyl., 22 H.P., 1939 Model, No. B.M.W. 9254. Thoroughly overhauled November, 1941.
1. "Ford V8" Delivery Van 8 cyl., 30 H.P., 1939 Model, No. B.M.T. 4591.
1. "Ford" Super De Lux Sedan 8 cyl., 30 H.P., 1941 Model No. B.M.X. 2600.

On view on the day of sale from 11 a.m.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1656 BALES COTTON C. P. NO. 1: BENGAL AND KHANDESH.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1942, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree near Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water salved from the fire that occurred on the 25th December, 1941, to cotton of Messrs. Dwarkadas & Coy.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO. LTD., 9 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay, 'Phone 33609.

प्रभात चित्र — IT'S PRABHAT

'PRABHAT'

WISH THEIR PATRONS

A Happy & Prosperous

NEW YEAR

—WHICH CAN ONLY BE SO IF THEY ARM THEMSELVES WITH FAITH!

Sant Sakhu

PRABHAT'S Moving Drama of Faith

Directed by DAMLE, FATEHLAL & RAJA NENE

14th POPULAR WEEK— CENTRAL

TO-DAY; HINDI: 7 p.m. MARATHI: 1-30, 4 and 9-45 p.m.
A "FAMOUS PICTURES LTD." RELEASE

NEW YEAR MESSAGE

"Awake India! And safeguard the honour and prestige of your motherland in this hour of dire need. This is what every Indian felt and did in 327 B.C. when the mighty forces of Greece invaded India."

MINERVA'S GIGANTIC WAR DRAMA

SIKANDAR

Director:- SOHRAB MODI.

17th Roaring Week 17th

MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 375, 376, 377 and 378

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 & 10 p.m.
New Year Holidays—1-15 p.m. Matinee Extra
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

'Khazanchi'

WISHES ITS PATRONS A Happy and Musical NEW YEAR

39th WEEK

KRISHNA

To-day at 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Begin The New Year

By seeing a Picture which Delights you!

''SWAMI''

'Royal'-Jewel No. 16
Has Delighted Thousands
11th *WEEK*
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC

To-day Matinee: 1 p.m.

स्वामी — ROYAL RELEASE NO.16

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

WISHING ALL OUR PATRONS A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The secret longings, the strange emotions hidden in the mind of a man!
SPENCER TRACY
INGRID BERGMAN
LANA TURNER
in VICTOR FLEMING's Production of
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
with Donald CRISP · Ian HUNTER
Barton MacLANE · C. Aubrey SMITH
Directed by Victor Fleming

Screen Play by John Lee Mahin
Based on the Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson

THIS MORNING! AT 10 A.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
in
"DEVIL'S BROTHER"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

2nd Demand Week!

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
—for your eye!
—for your ear!
—for your heart!

Sunday: 10-30 a.m.
SEVENTH HEAVEN
with Simone Simon
James Stewart.

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WALT DISNEY'S
Latest Feature Sensation
THE RELUCTANT DRAGON
Color, Magic, Fantasy
An R-K-O Radio Release
TO-DAY
Morning Show 10 a.m.
Free List Suspended

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR PATRONS!
Navyug's Scintillating Hit

SANGAM

Today: Hindi: 4 p.m.
Marathi: 1, 7, 10 p.m.
8TH WEEK OF
Holiday Crowds At
NEW WEST END

The New Year Wishes You All To Practise What

Gharki Laj

Portrays and Teaches!
'SUNRISE' — Picture.
'ANAND' Release
Directed by V. M. VYAS
Bombay's Popular Picture
FOR 11 WEEKS!
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY MATINEE 1 P. M.

TODAY AND TOMORROW
LAST 2 DAYS
BUD ABBOTT—LOU COSTELLO screen's new comedy sensations in
BUCK PRIVATES
with Boogie—Woogie Rhythm Girls
THE ANDREWS SISTERS
FROM SAT. 3RD JAN.
Great India's Great Social Hit.
SNEH BANDHAN
E. BILLIMORIA—BIBBO
Daily 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
APOLLO
SURYA CINEMA PAREL

Coing Very Shortly—

RINGING The SWEET FAGRANCE of HMANITY!!
SHOK PICTURES'
re-inspiring Social
Chandan
Stars ?
Direction: DHIROOBHAI DESAI
Shly Coming At—
LAMINGTON

Last Days Only
EDWARD
DAILY 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE SPIACULAR MUSICAL EXTVAGANZA IN TECHNICOLOR
DOWN ARGTINE WAY
Whole erial Show TO-DAY ORNING AT 10
HURRICE EXPRESS

WHAT RUSE DOES SHEMPLOY

TO ING HER CANOVAN HUSND TO HI ENSES?
SARDAR KHTAR in NATNAL'S
Nai Rshni
Starrh
Sardar Akhtar, arish, Husn Banu, An Kanaiyalal, Sunalin evi, Bhudo and Sanha.
Direction LALIT J. MEHT & CHIMANKANT NDHI
Produced by MBOOB.
The Story of 8 Simple folk Packed with Laughs & Fun!
6th WEEK OF FULL HOUSES
AT PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.

START THE NEW YEAR WITH A LAH!
THE REGAL
Daily at 4 6-30 & 10m.

THE ARMY'S IN DANGER—
(f laughing itself to death
Look what t draft just blew in!

TO-DAY & SUNDAY AT 10-30 A.M. "GREAT GUNS" AT USUAL EVENING PRIC
(Free List Suspended)

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

White teeth and healthy gums with THE Mira Shorthead TOOTH BRUSH

It isn't only the front of your teeth that needs cleaning—decay often starts unseen at the back. The "Mira" short-head toothbrush is specially shaped to reach and clean every tiny crevice, front *and* back! Here is the right brush at the right price—strong, enduring, and made of pure, selected bristles. Ideal for gum massage and efficient teeth cleaning.

Look for the box with the blue band

BRITISH MADE

ORNAMENT GIVEN AWA

Take Advantage of its GOLDEN OPPORTUITY

Because we have decided t distribute almost FREE, for a ve limited period, very attractive set of 'MINERVA GOLD' Jewelery, containing 2 pairs of Fancy angles, pairs of earrings, 2 fingerrings and 3 Tolas 'MINERVA GOD' Every one knows that 'MINERVA GOLD' is the only chemical Gold, that has proved best by test. Its ornaments are universally loved and welcomed for their attractive designs and exquisite Workmanship and finish. Order a set before th concession period expire Agents given every facility

MINERVA GOLDWORKS

Sec. 408 P. B. 126, DELHI.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York: December 31.

Previous closing 17.30
To-day's opening 17.33
Difference ..... +3
To-day's closing 17.26
Difference ..... —4

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 218/8
Broach July/August ..... Rs. 223/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: December 31.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

New York cotton cable not received.
March (17.20/20) 17.35
May (17.37/35) 17.47
July 17.41/40) 17.50

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: December 31.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linsed Bombay/Calcutta Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 selers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linsed La Plata Dec/Jan (£15 5/8 sellers) £15 5/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Dec/Jan (£19 7/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers

JUTES

Dunlop October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin not quoted.
Eletric Copper (£62) nom
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: December 31.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: December 31.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: December 31.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London: December 31.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 9/16d) 23 1/2d —1/16

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-b) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai unavailable.
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
5 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: December 31.

There was no trading during night session.

ONE WAGON DERAILED AND 5 MORE CAPSIZE

NEW DELHI, Dec 30.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B Railway, Dacca wires that "At about 7 p.m. on 29th December one wagon derailed and five wagons capsized during shunting operation at Bahadurabad station on Dacca District of Eastern Bengal Railway, blocking the main line.

The line was cleared and normal working resumed at 6-10 p.m. to-day. The cause of derailment is under investigation. No passenger train was affected and none injured."—A. P.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, December 31

Groundnuts	February—			
	Opening	Rs.	43	6 0
	Highest		43	9 0
	Lowest		43	2 0
	Closing		43	3 6
Cottonseeds	January—			
	Opening		26	7 0
	Highest		26	11 0
	Lowest		26	3 0
	Closing		25	8 6
Cottonseeds	May—			
	Opening		25	10 0
	Highest		25	15 0
	Lowest		25	9 6
	Closing		25	10 6
Castorseeds	May—			
	Opening		43	10 0
	Highest		43	14 0
	Lowest		43	8 0
	Closing		43	8 0

INDIA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL CAREER-BUILDING INSTITUTION CHANGES ADDRESS

The Britsh Institute of Engineering Technology (India) Ltd., announce that from 1st January, 1942, their organization will operate from new and more commodious premises, British Institutes House, opposite Flora Fountain, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Principal, Mr. J. Lee, B.Sc., cordially invites employers, educationists and young men interesed in developing a career in Engineering, Government Service or Commerce, to call and meet him and see the organisation of the

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Founded 1826

HAVE KEPT THE FLAG FLYING AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO FOR BRITISH QUALITY IN

BISCUITS

READING ENGLAND

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: December 31.

The Stock Exchange was quiet to-day. 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: December 31.

5 per cent 1958/68 £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105
New War Loan £101 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 15-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-9
Electric Music Industry 15-0
Princhin Johnson 21-1
Imperial Chemical 33-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary 58-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £73 1/2
Dundee 32-0
Unilever Ordinary 29-0
Ford Motors 24-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £66
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 5/16
Carreas 'A' £5 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 9/16
P and O Defd 27-1
Distillers 72-5
Bredfords Dye 8-4
British Celanese 5-4
J and P Coates 37-4
Courtaulds Ordinary 33-6
Fine Cotton Spinners 5-7
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-9
Inter Nickel dii 40 7/8
Indian Iron 48-1

TEA SHARES

Assam 17-0
Donaro Tea 30-7
Empire of India 17-6

JUTE

Barnagore £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 14-3
Guia Kelampong 11-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 20-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 5-0
Rio Tintos £7
East Rand Properties £2 3/32
Rand Mines £6 7/8 ex-div.

MINE SHARES

Crown £10
Associated Portland Cement 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold 68-1
Sub Nigel £7 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 5/32
Union Corporation 155

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-7
Anglo-India 45-0
Burma Oil £2 1/2
Mexican Eagle 10-9
Shell Transport £2 19/32
Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £44 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £18 3/4
London North Eastern Defd £1 13/16
London Southern Defd £16
London Transport 5 per cent £126
London Transport £40

New York Stock Exchange

New York: December 31.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 29 7/8) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/8) dol 28
United States Steel Common (dol 52 3/8) dol 53 7/8
U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay, December 31

Pepper ready	Rs.	98	0 0
Maha Sud 15		95	0 0
Chaitra Sud 15		97	8 0
Ginger ready		34	0 0
Maha Sud 15		28	12 0
Chaitra Sud 15		27	12 0

YARN EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

	Dec.	Feb.	April.
6-1/2 No.	225	225	225
10-1/2 "	245	245	245
20-1/2 "	405	333	330
40 "	560	555	550

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, December 31

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Java ready from Bond Rs. 17-4-0
African from Bond Rs. 16-4-0
Indian sugars ready:
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-6-0 to 17-10-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-12-0
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13-12-0
Tone: Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON

New York, December 26

	This week	Season to-date	CORRESPONDING Week 1940/41	Season 1940.
Forwarded to American Mills including other American (excluding linters)	4,761	223	7,240	332
Stocks at U. S. Ports		3,424	3,405	—
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns		3,306	3,355	—
Receipts at U. S. ports	2,396	103	2,398	69

N.B. All in thousands of bales.
Certificated stocks 100,000 bales.

Yarn And Silk Merchants Quotations

Bombay, December 31

64/2 Koru Nissin—			
Spot	Rs.	29	0 0
December		31	10 0
January		32	0 0
84/2 Koru Nissin—			
Spot		39	0 0
December		41	0 0
January		41	8 0
62/2 Any—			
Spot		2	10 3
December		3	1 0
January		3	2 0
80/2 Any—			
Spot		3	2 0
December		3	8 0
January		3	9 0
150 Any—			
Spot		2	11 6
December		3	1 0
January		3	2 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, December 31

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 217/12 on scattered buying. The indifferent response of the local market to the firmness of New York induced scattered realising and prices reacted to Rs. 217/4.

The effect of the Japanese war is overdone under professional activity as will be seen from the following comparision:

On the 6th December in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 250/4 while to-day's price is Rs. 217. Thus prices in the local market declined Rs. 33 per candy and on a crop of 5 million bales, the loss to Indian cotton growers would be over a crore rupees.

On the 6th Decembet, New York March was 17.05 while to-day it is 17.30 showing a rise of 25 points.

Thus against a rise of 25 points per lb. in New York, Bombay prices declined Rs. 33. This decline is mainly due to nervous unloading and professional selling. Such a decline fully discounts effect of the war as the textile industry is doing well. Anyway cotton is not a sale at this level.

Later on there was scattered buying and prices advanced to Rs. 218/4. The tone of the market was steady.

Later on there was persistent buying and prices improved to Rs. 219/4, when scattered realising appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 218/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. were as under:

Broach A/M	Rs.	218	8 0
Broach J/A		223	0 0
Oomra D/J		181	4 0
Oomra March		170	8 0
Oomra May		171	8 0
Bengal D/J			
Bengal March		137	0 0
Bengal May		138	8 0

London Stock Exchange

London, December 30

The Stock Exchange generally had a bright day apart from Malayan tin shares which marked down upto two shillings. Business though still small, was on better scale. Giltedged were again firm on reinvestment demand, home rails, South American rails, bonds and tobaccos generally supported and breweries advanced on "weaker beer" announcement. Brazil tractions were especially firm on dividend expectations. Oils were steady apart from Ultramar which were again appreciative. Rubbers and teas steady, Kaffirs rather dull.

Today's Chowpatty Public Meeting Cancelled

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

The public meeting which was to have been addressed to-day (Thursday) at Chowpatty by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has to be cancelled since the Congress President is leaving Bombay this evening.

The Congress President will, however, informally meet the Satyagrahis and other Congress workers to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. It is impossible due to shortness of time to issue any formal invitations to Satyagrahis and Congress workers. They should, therefore, treat this Press Notice as an invitation to attend the informal meeting.

Parsi Youth Sports

The 2nd Parsi Youth Conference Committee has decided to hold the First Parsi Youth Sports on Sunday, 8th February, '42.

The Parsi Youth Sports are open to all Parsi youths upto the age of 40. There is an entry fee of annas 4 per item, and annas 2 per item for Juniors (under 16). A competitor cannot take part in more than four events. Those who want to participate should send in their entries on or before January 26, 1942, to the Secretary, Sports Committee, Sir Ratan Tata Welfare Centre, Cowasji Jehangir Colony, Tardeo.

Following are the items:—MEN'S OPEN: 100 meters run, 200 meters run, 400 meters run, 800 meters run, 1500 meters run and 110 meters hurdles (3'). Running high jump, Running broad jump, Putting the shot, 4000 meters lap race (cycle), Cross country (about 3 miles). 100 meters x 4 Relay (Regional and Institutional), Medley Relay 200, 400, 800, 200 meters.

WOMEN'S OPEN: 50 meters run, 100 meters run, Running Broad jump, Running high jump. 1500 meters cycle race, 50 meters x 4 Relay (Regional and Institutional).

BOYS UNDER 16: 100 meters run, 200 metres run, 800 meters run, 1500 meters cycle race. Running broad jump.

GIRLS UNDER 15: 50 meters run, 100 meters run. Running broad jump, 800 meters cycle race.

TO MOURN ARJUNLAL SETHI'S DEATH

A meeting of the Central Indian and Rajputana States' People residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at Gamdevi to mourn the death of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, the well-known leader of the province, who passed away recently at Ajmer.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO KARNATAK CONGRESSMEN

DHARWAR, Dec. 28.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, who had been to Bardoli to consult Gandhiji regarding matters connected with Karnatak, has returned. The following is a resume of some of the matters discussed:—

Regarding the normal functioning of Congress organisations, Gandhiji said that he had some suggestions to make to the Working Committee. He urged that a Satyagrahi must keep a diary with the assistance of a friend, and if there is no friend he should be let off.

With regard to non-arrested Satyagrahis Mahatma advised that they should do constructive work. Discussing the acute condition of weavers in Ilkal, Gandhiji said that they should spin the yarn themselves and then weave it.

THREE KILLED IN BIHAR VILLAGE CLASH

PATNA, Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that as the result of the communal clash on Bakr-Id day at the village of Paing in the range of Krishanganj police station in Bhagalpur District, three Muslims were killed and five injured and 23 houses including five of Hindus were burnt.

The situation is now under control.—United Press.

MYSORE'S POOR FIRST INNINGS

BANGALORE, Dec 31.

In the Ranji Trophy South Zone Match against Madras which commenced here to-day, Mysore were all out in their first innings for 147 runs half an hour after the luncheon interval Rangachari took five wickets for 36 and Ramsingh four for 47.—A. P.

POONA, Dec. 30.

The second session of the Bombay Provincial Drawing Teachers' Conference, which concluded here to-day, in the course of several resolutions passed by it urged the University of Bombay to include the subject of drawing as one of the optional subjects under the head of "science group" at the matriculation examination.—A. P.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, December 31

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 9/16d. New York Spot silver was placed at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 62-12-5. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47	9 0
Posh		47	1 0
Maha		47	0 0
Sovereigns		32	3 0

SILVER

Ready		69	8 0
Posh		64	14 0
Maha		65	0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, December 30

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, December 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 30

T T London on:—
The rates are unchanged.

LONDON SEEDS

London, December 30

Rozario Santa Fe	22/4 1/2
Barletta Russo	22/6
South Australian	27/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, December 30

London smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. ..... not quoted

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, December 31

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 120 28 117/8 35 113 42 111 49-56 109/110
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 109 24 107 28 106 35 100 42 98 49-56 97
Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 70 Rosita Rs. 67 Country make Rs. 60 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 31 per cwt.
Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 69/8 per qr.
Settlement's rates:—
Copper sheets Chaiter Rs. 112/8
Pigiead 'B.M.' Maha Rs. 38/4; Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 64.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, December 31

Linseed May	Rs.	9	2 9
Wheat January		5	11 6
Wheat May		7	0 6

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Rise Of 21 Points

Bombay, December 31.

On Tuesday, the New York cotton market was again firm on active trade and speculative buying.

There was scarcity of contracts and the outlook remains bullish. The market is anticipating higher parity price but much depends upon the proposed Price Control. The market closed at a net rise of 19 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points at 18.59c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 21 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices gained 22 points at 17.65c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Continued trade and speculative buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 30

January	16.90+19
March	17.30+19
May	17.45+21
Middling Spot	18.59+19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, December 30

January	16.96+24
March	17.35+22
May	17.49+21
Middling Spot	17.65+22

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 30

Noon call

March	17.27
May	17.39
July	17.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, December 30

Day's receipts at all U S ports 22,000 bales

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, December 30

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 15/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 15/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£62
National Bank of India	£30

Beauty must be wooed

You cannot *command* a lovely skin—but you *can* cultivate beauty. It needs only a little care, if you realise that your skin consists of several layers and that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is that minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remains to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Just get from any chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

That radiant Smile will be for you if you give the new streamline EVERSHARP Pen & Pencil

Go now to the nearest pen dealer and ask him to show you these new streamlined EVERSHARP Pens and Pencils.

See how beautifully modern they are—how light and comfortable in the hand—how easy to fill. In the pen the unique patented EVERSHARP feed positively guarantees a clean and even flowing writing to the last drop of ink.

In the pencil there is lead enough to last six months without refilling.

GUARANTEED FOREVER: All EVERSHARP Pens and Repeating Pencils bearing the gold seal are guaranteed - not for years - not for life - but for ever.

Give EVERSHARP and you give the best.

Eversharp Agency, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WE HEARTILY THANK

1942

OUR CUSTOMERS for their continued interest in our service and their ever increasing support;

OUR BUSINESS FRIENDS for their valuable co-operation;

OUR FELLOW EMPLOYEES for their whole-hearted assistance;

And wish them all

A VERY BRIGHT AND VICTORIOUS NEW YEAR

Bata

Prof. Shiva Ram's Address To Political Science Conference

(Continued from Page 10)

nise the international community on the basis of freedom and permanent peace. Even if continental, regional or ideological federations were attempted, the governments of these federations, in an effort to make impregnable their separate defences would be obliged to maintain stupendously competitive armaments, thereby condemning humanity indefinitely to exhaustive taxation, compulsory military service and ultimate carnage, which history reveals to be not only criminally futile but positively avoidable through judicious foresight in federating all nations. No nation, not even Germany should be excluded from membership in the Federation of the World, that is willing to suppress its military, naval and air forces, retaining only a constabulary sufficient to police its territory and to maintain order within its jurisdiction, provided that the eligible voters of that nation are permitted the free expression of their opinions at the polls. Mankind must pool its resources of defence if civilization is to endure. The President of the U. S. A. should be authorised (as was Wilson at the conclusion of the last war) to call an International Convention to formulate a constitution for the Federation of the World, which should be submitted to each nation for its ratification. Thus and thus alone can civilization be preserved and the crime of war may be suppressed by reducing to the ultimate minimum the possibility of its occurrence.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

J. P. Niyogi's Presidential Address

Mr. J. P. Niyogi, University Professor of Economics, Calcutta, presided over the 25th session of the Indian Economic Conference, held in Bombay, to-day. His address was devoted in the main to the present condition of the study of Economics in Indian Universities. Prof. Niyogi remarked that thanks to the devoted endeavours of the pioneers—Ranade and Naoroji, Dutt and Gokhale—India was initiated into the study of economic problems. But the systematic study of Economics began in the first decade of the present century when the Universities gave it its rightful place in the scheme of higher studies. Since then a knowledge of the principles and problems of Economics has filtered down to a large section of the educated middle class. The science has gained a new status. Thirty years ago, it formed a minor part of the course in History. But during the last few years it has acquired an importance peculiarly its own. In many Universities to-day it is one of the most popular subjects in the Faculty of Arts. It makes a strong appeal to students whose interest in current economic problems has been aroused by the far-reaching changes that have taken place in the economic structure of the country. Nor have world problems failed to leave a deep impress on our young men who, bewildered by the swift march of events, seek in the study of Economics the key to the understanding of some of the problems that baffle them.

The time has come when economists in India should take stock of the progress attained so far and formulate a plan of studies suited to the needs of the times.

STUDY OF ANALYTICAL ECONOMICS.

Continuing Prof. Niyogi said: It also seems to me that we have hitherto laid too great a stress on the process of storing information and attached far too little importance to the training of the mind.

I would like therefore to plead for a discriminating emphasis on the need for an intensive study of analytical economics at the post-graduate stage. Theory and descriptive matter should be regarded as factors to be mixed in due "proportions" in the scientific study of Economics, and an undue emphasis on one branch of study to the neglect of the other is likely to lead to paralysis in thought or diminishing returns. It should be the object of a well-planned university course to study the wide sweep of generality and the stage of generalisation is the stage of shedding details in favour of the active application of principles, the details retreating into sub-conscious habits. Too much emphasis on details leads to mental inertia induced by the weight of aimless accumulation of knowledge, inert and useless.

Prof. Niyogi instanced changes in outlook brought about by recent analytical studies. The time had now come when they should bring their Economics courses in more intimate contact with those profound springs of economic thought which have welled up in such rich measure outside India within the last two decades. Indian scholars should shoulder the responsibility of making economic studies wider and richer in content with every passing year.

"We have often heard the complaint that there is a great paucity of statistical material in India, and that economists, politicians and administrators are often handicapped in their work due to such paucity. There is certainly a good deal of force in this contention. For we have as yet no definite information as to the income of the ryot, his family budget and cost of living. In the field of industry the deficiency of material is even greater. There is no reliable survey of cottage industries or medium-size industries for the country as a whole. We have not as yet undertaken a census of production. The index of cost of living is prepared only for a few urban areas. The burden of taxation on different income groups has yet to be estimated. All these imperfections constitute, no doubt, a serious blot on an administration charged with moulding the economic life of millions of submerged human beings. Quantitative analysis in these various fields must necessarily wait upon the gathering of relevant data.

But it is well worth noticing that there are other fields in which there is a lack, not so much of material, as of analysts with the knowledge of the required statistical technique. To a young academic economist who complained that where he lived and taught material for research was inadequate, the late Professor Allyn Young remarked that a set of census reports contained enough material to occupy the rest of his life. In India one has to look around to be convinced that there is a large mass of accumulating statistical publications which are in the main the by-products of different administrative and economic activities of Central and Provincial Governments and local bodies. A rich harvest of useful knowledge awaits the toiler who will address himself patiently to the task of analysing this material as yet unexplored.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ECONOMISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

But analytical and statistical studies can only be fruitful and yield maximum results, if contact is established between academic economists who combine mastery of the technical tools of theoretical analysis and industrialists, bankers and financiers having knowledge of practical affairs. Too often these two classes of workers move in different worlds, and there is an absence of that co-operation, discussion and friendly contact which is essential in the larger interest of the community as a whole.

In the absence of such co-operation harnessed to the cause of national welfare conflicts are likely to develop, particularly when the views of the academic economists are against the pecuniary and business interest of the class of merchants and manufacturers who may be dominant for the time being.

India should profit from the experience of countries like the United Kingdom and U. S. A. Distrust and antagonism are out of place in a sphere of activity in which both businessmen and academic economists have their own contributions to make in furtherance of common welfare. I, therefore, take this opportunity of making an earnest appeal for the establishment of a definite contact between the professional economists and the world of trade, industry and commerce, which may serve as a basis for future co-operation and understanding.

The leaders of industry and commerce must make their own contribution to the solution of the larger social problems, for their ripe experience, sober judgment and cautious temperament give them a right to be heard. A project of constructive work on these various lines cannot be undertaken by any one set of workers however able and well-intentioned.

"Each of the major province in British India should take upon itself the task of establishing a Provincial Institute of Economic Research. It should be a fact-finding institute, which should take up for investigation under expert guidance aided by a team of wholetime workers, questions of national and provincial importance. Such an institute should be free from official control and be in a position to issue reports as free from bias—political or economic—as are the reports of scientific bodies. Too often in governmental circles in this country there is a tendency to adopt what has aptly been described as the "hired man" conception of the duties of the academic economist. When the views of the professional economist are in accord with those of the powers that be, they are trotted out as dispassionate, scientific and detached. When, however, support is wanting from Indian economists for any governmental policy, official apologists lose no time in disparaging such views as being swayed by pre-conceived political bias. Any suspicion of control by Government or any vested interest over the institute would militate against its proper functioning, for it is calculated to raise doubts regarding the intellectual integrity of the data collected. The institute should be liberally endowed and receive aid from public funds and be under the control of a governing body composed of businessmen, academic economists and important elements in the public life of the country. I can visualise such a body issuing reports and monographs as authoritative and impersonal as are the documents issued from Chatham House. In recent years Provincial Governments have felt called upon to appoint a number of "ad hoc" committees for reporting upon different aspects of economic life. Industrial and banking legislation, rural debt and money-lending, marketing of products of cottage industries, unemployment, fixing minimum prices for jute, sugarcane, paddy and rice—these and a host of other problems have come up for review by a number of Committees. I mean no disparagement to the members of those bodies when I say that they would have found the services of these Provincial institutes helpful.

NEED FOR BROAD VISION AND CLEAR OUTLOOK.

Whatever may be the form of government in this country in the near future, public control of trade, industry and finance is likely to increase. It seems certain that through its taxing and spending policy Governments all the world over will regulate the allocation of an increasing proportion of the community's resources. For we live in an age in which the basic institutions of the capitalistic society, which seemed solid and enduring, are being steadily and relentlessly modified because of public control. A dispassionate study of the forces at work is the sincerest form of the recognition of the important truth that economic events are largely influenced by arguments and intellectual ideas. The need for a broad vision and clear outlook was never so imperative as at the present moment."

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Masani Recalls Ranade's Stirring Message To His Countrymen

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in his capacity as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the two conferences, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates to the conferences. In the course of his speech Mr. Masani said:—

It might perhaps appear vain glorious for a Bombayite to sing the praises of the sons of Bombay, but a bare recital of a few names of Bombayites of the past generations who have played an illustrious part in the development of the political and economic thought in this country will, I trust be immune from such criticism. Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Gokhale, to whose work you will be paying a well-merited tribute during this session, were among the pioneers of economic thought in India long before your Economic Association was started. Similarly, in the field of politics, Dadabhai, Tilak, Mehta, Wacha and Gokhale, all from the Province of Bombay, have given the greatest impetus to the study of politics and political reform. They were not mere theorists or arm-chair philosophers; they were men of action, moving close to reality. May the inspiration of India of revered memory, to whose inspiration we owe so much, be the guiding light in your deliberations!

RANADE'S CENTENARY.

The celebration of the centenary of Ranade in this city and in this very hall, moves me to recall at the outset the stirring advice given by him for the improvement of the political and economic condition of our country by our own effort.

"We should be unworthy of ourselves if we are not hopeful with our traditions, which transcend the tradition of every other nation in the world. You may take the map of Asia, Europe, Africa, or America, and you will find that there is no other country in the world which presents such a continuity of existence over such a long period of time. Races and creeds have risen, thrived and decayed in other lands, but India is favoured, for, notwithstanding its abasement in many other particulars, the people of this country have been preserved from dangers, as though they were a people with a special mission entrusted to them. We, of the present, or those of our ancestors of the immediate past, may not be worthy to bear the standard of that mission, but still there is the fact that we represent a continuity of creed, of traditions, of literature, of philosophy, of modes of life and of forms of thought, which are peculiar to this land, and which have been carried to other countries by our illustrious ancestors in the past from this land. It cannot surely be for nothing that this particular favour has been shown to us under Providential guidance. If the miraculous preservation of a few thousand Jews had a purpose, this more miraculous preservation of one-fifth of the human race is not due to mere chance. We are under the discipline of a high purpose."

Progress in the political sphere was to be attained by the provision of a common platform on which members of the different communities might stand together as Indians first and Hindus, Muhamadans, Christians, Parsis and the rest afterwards. Obviously, in a country with a diversified population such as ours, progress could only be possible along all lines of human activity and for all classes and ranks of the people.

TRIBUTE TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

After dwelling on the contribution made by the Bombay University to the economic development of the country, Mr. Masani paid an eloquent tribute

(Continued on Page 8.)

SECOND WINTER MEETING
2nd DAY
SATURDAY,—3rd JAN.

BOMBAY RACES

Harness Racing to the War Effort by giving the Bombay Races Your Unstinted Support!

One per cent. Tote Commision will be donated to the Bombay War Gifts Fund from the racing public and the R. W. I. T. C. will contribute an equal amount from its funds.

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Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Paush Sud 14, 1998
Muslim: Zilhaj 13, 1360
Parsi: Tir 29, 1311
FRIDAY: January 2
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m. (S.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCN., BOMBAY: The prize distribution ceremony of the music competition to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.). Rao Saheb N. M. Sundaram, Asstt. Controller of Purchases Department of Supply, Bombay, will preside and distribute the prizes.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA CONFERENCE: A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 4.

POSTAL NOTICE: The public are hereby informed that no insured articles for Rangoon G.P.O. and its Town Sub-Offices will be booked until further orders. Insured articles for Rangoon already booked will be returned to senders.

B. P. HINDU SABHA: The offices of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, Parel District Hindu Sabha and Parel Local Hindu Sabha have been shifted to Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY: In all 2,048 patients were treated at the free dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay, during November 1941. The average daily attendance was 68.

MANDVI CONGRESS: The special meeting of the Managing Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. at the office of the Mandvi Distt. Congress Committee.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA: Mr. M. M. Shanbhag, Secretary, Konkani Parishad, will give a lecture in Konkani on "Challenge to the Critics of our Mother-Tongue" at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at 5, Khote Bhuwan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G.I.P.) when Dr. S. S. Rao, M.D., will preside.

RAMAN SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, MATUNGA: To-day (Thursday) 4 to 5-30 p.m. Religious discourse in Tamil. 9 to 10-30 Hari Bhajan by Shree Vishnu Pant Pagnis. To-morrow (Friday) 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. Congregational prayers by ladies only, distribution of Prasad and Halid Kumku. 9 to 10-30 Religious discourse in Tamil.

Day Of National Prayer

In response to the appeal made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, duly authorised by His Majesty the King-Emperor, for observing January 1st as the Day of National Prayer, there will be to-day a meeting of the Parsis of Cushrow Bag and vicinity at Karani's Fire Temple, Cushrow Bag, Causeway, Colaba. A special Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9-30 a.m. and prayers will be offered at 10-30 under the guidance of Ervad Jal Ardeshir Bajan, the Head Priest.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Great Guns" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Reluctant Dragon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Aloma of the South Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Sujjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Jawahar To Visit Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit the Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh, Rambag, Malad, to-morrow (Friday). He will address a public meeting on the grounds of Rambag, at 6 p.m. on the same day. Shri Nathji, the President of the Sangh, will preside. Loudspeakers will be installed and there will be separate sitting arrangements for women.

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Asad Ali Khan. 5-20 Vilayat Khan. 5-35 Purbi on Jaltarang. 5-40 Dipali Talukdar. 6-15 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-30 Beyond the Pacific. 1. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Afzal Husain. 8 Shaila Devi. 8-15 Mashuq Ali Khan. 8-30 Progress of the war in 1941. 8-45 Anwarbai 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Shaila Devi. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Sal-i-Nau.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Prem ki Chhaya. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Melodies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Musical variety. 9-30 Vazirbai. 9-50 Kannada song. 10 Ram Marathe. 10-20 Jaltarang Solo. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Pramilabai. 11-30 Panchapatra. 12 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Jugalbhai Vaishnav. 1-10 Vazirbai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Patankar. 5-20 Vazirbai. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Jugalbhai Vaishnav. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Instrumental duet. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Pramilabai. 6-45 Ram Marathe. 7 to 7-15 Jangabar. A talk in Gujarati. 7-30 G. S. Patankar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 to 8-45 His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief's Talk. 8-45 March of time. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Luise Vajid Mahmood. 10-15 Air Symphonic Strings.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Three Stars. 8-15 Sarangi recital. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Master Ratnakant. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 G. S. Patankar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.
89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Vazirbai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Pramilabai. 9-25 Ram Marathe. 9-45 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Mehboob Jan. 5-20 Malsiri on Sarod. 5-30 Ghulam Fareed. 5-45 Waheed Qawwal and party. 6-15 Pahari Folk songs. 6-30 Towns in Literature, 1. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Ghulam Fareed. 8 Ghalib Aur Dagh. 8-15 Books I have been reading. 8-30 Abdul Latif Khan. 8-50 Bhajan Lal. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Lachhi Ram. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Midhat-i-Sultan-i-Madina. 10-20 Ghulam Fareed. 10-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi.

Bombay I—Programme

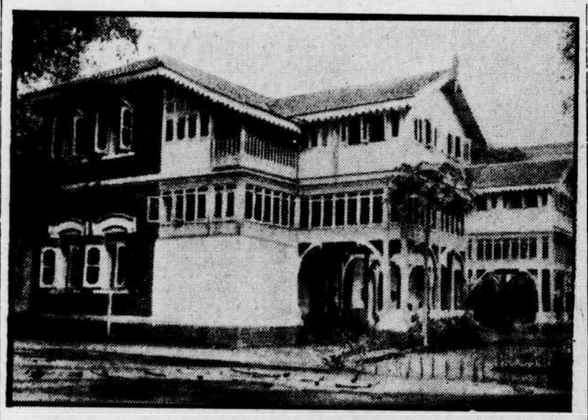
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Kharadkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Basheer Qawwal. 8-35 P. R. Dandekar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Babu Rao Gokhale. 9-25 Master Firoze Dastur. 9-50 Air Trio. 12-30 p.m. Ghazals. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Variety. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 P. R. Dandekar. 5-25 Basheer Qawwal. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Gujarati Ghazal. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Master Firoze Dastur. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half-hour programme. 7 Berlinchya Batmya. 7-15 World affais. 7-30 Baburao Gokhale. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Basheer Qawwal. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 For our Universities, 1. 8-45 Newsgram. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Nisar Ahmad. 10-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Kesarbai Bandodker. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Dhun Bibhas. 9 Mirabai Bhajan. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Baburao Gokhale. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.
89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Master Firoze Dastur. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Kesarbai Bandodkar. 9-20 P. R. Dandekar. 9-30 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet. 10 Hazel David. 10-15 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet.



Present premises of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University whose Silver Jubilee will be celebrated this month. It is proposed to erect new and more spacious quarters for the University in the new year.

C. P. COTTON NEEDS TRANSPORT

NAGPUR: December 31.

The situation caused by the shortage of wagon facilities for transport of cotton out of this Province will, it is understood, form the subject of negotiations between the Government and the Transport Board at Bombay.

Mr. C. C Desai, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, is proceeding this week-end to Bombay, to discuss the matter with the Board. Alongside the transport of cotton is likely to be tackled the question of importing wheat from the Punjab for which also similar facilities may be demanded in future by the C. P. Government.

More than a lakh of bales of cotton are at present lying at Berar Railway Stations and the commercial community has been urging the necessity for transport facilities for some time.—A. P.

Travelling Demonstration Of India Forces

Defence Exhibition Train Due In Bombay On Jan. 2

After creating intense interest in the Bombay towns it has already visited, the Defence Services Exhibition Train—the travelling demonstration of India's armed forces—is due in Bombay itself on January 2. It will halt at Mahalaxmi station and there will be performances on January 2 and 4—but none on January 3.

There will be demonstrations beside the train of tanks and armoured carriers in action, of field and mountain guns and of the construction of a road block. Visitors will also see how land mines are removed—as was done by Captain Bhagat in the feat of cold courage which won him the first V. C. to be awarded to an Indian in this war.

In addition, there will be demonstrations of the use of smaller modern weapons, of unarmed combat and of medical arrangements in the field of battle. After dark there will be a cinema show, including films of troops in action.

The train contains five coaches filled with exhibits including models of warships, tanks, ammunition, weapons, clothing and such intricate apparatus as wireless sets and telephone exchanges. It also carries many model aeroplanes.

A special attraction is a coach containing a model of the Battle of Keren. By means of this model the story of the great battle in which Indian troops played so conspicious and gallant a part will be explained to the public.

Attached to the train is a truck containing a naval gun with which will be given demonstrations of gun drill and firing. Another truck contains the fuselage of an aeroplane.

AT SHRI RAM MANDIR: The trustees of Atmaram Bawa's Shri Ram Mandir (otherwise called Pathare Prabhus' Thakurdwar) will offer prayer in the temple in the shape of Shri Hari Kirtan for the complete victory of the British Commonwealth and their Allies in the world war, to-day (Thursday) from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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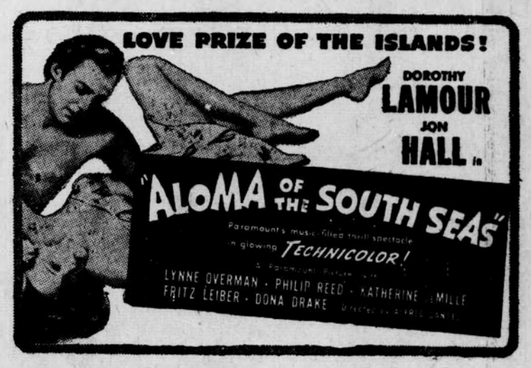
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The Bombay Chronicle

GOVT.'S OPPORTUNITY

The outstanding feature of the Bardoli decision is that the Congress has once again opened the door for an honourable settlement. It has been asked how this is consistent with the Congress welcoming and supporting the campaign of civil disobedience promised by Gandhiji. The simple answer is that the campaign of admittedly symbolic disobedience is not incompatible with negotiations for a settlement, and that in its proposed restricted form it is necessary to promote the cause of non-violence. If Gandhiji were willing, Congress would have urged him to continue the present campaign on its own behalf, while making it clear that it is not so wedded to the creed of non-violence as not to be prepared to participate in war effort in suitable circumstances. But Gandhiji was himself unwilling to lead a campaign of non-violence on behalf of a body that accepts it only under reservations. There is, therefore, no inconsistency on the part of the Congress.

Grievances First

It has also been asked how when the enemy is at the door, Congress can continue to indulge in bargaining. When a country demands its legitimate rights, it is not appropriate to call it bargaining. The policy of "Grievances First" is not unknown to Britain. If at all there is bargaining now, there are two parties to it, each agreeing to a settlement on its own terms. Only, Britain's terms are selfish, unjust and imperilistic, while the Congress claims only the country's birthright without which the people cannot be sufficiently roused to put up a good fight. That national freedom is essential for such an effort is admitted by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt in their issuing the Atlantic Charter of Freedom, Democracy and Self-determination. If it is contended that India, too, has been offered a similar charter in the shape of the Viceroy's declaration of 1940, the Congress replies that the declaration is rather a negation of freedom, democracy and self-determination. It is enough to add that every responsible party in the country has rejected the declaration. If Government want a settlement they must make a more decent and more acceptable offer. As the enemy is at the door, they must be quick about it.

Wanted Immediate Action

The wisdom of the Congress decision is admitted by prominent leaders outside it. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. Sivasvami Aiyar, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Mr. N. C. Kelkar all welcome it and call upon Government to make the next move with a better offer. Pandit Kunzru agrees that "a National Government alone can evoke the enthusiasm which will enable the people to make the heavy sacrifices which the future will requite". Mr. Kelkar has for some years past been a hard critic of the Congress and is an ex-President of the Hindu Mahasabha which, if it is not co-operating with Government, has offered co-operation on comparatively easy terms. His opinion on the Bardoli decision, therefore, cannot be accused of being excessively partial to the Congress. Yet it is a complete and most outspoken indication of the Congress decision. "I now feel inclined", he says, "to go with Congressmen as far as they like. I agree with them that though they are free from the pledge of non-violence and ready to co-operate with the Government in the Defence of India still they need not budge an inch in that direction unless and until the British Cabinet declares in an unmistakable manner that they are prepared to grant political freedom to India." Congress will not budge even if such a declaration is made but is not accompanied with a satisfactory earnest for the immediate present. In a more outspoken man-Mr. Kelkar adds: "If India is not to have her freedom then a change of rulers can have no terror for her. A slave, as a slave, need not make much difference between one kind of slavery and another." He is not disconcerted by the charge of bargaining. For with his knowledge of Irish history which, he says, he has read up-to-date, he thinks that "it is perfectly legitimate for India to negotiate with Government even in a bargaining spirit." Whether political negotiations are dubbed bargaining or not, what matters is that the terms to be agreed upon must be fair to those who are called upon to make sacrifices. If Britain agrees to that, she must make haste to open negotiations with Congress before the A.-I. C. C. meets. As Mr. Kelkar remarks, "the onus and odium for slamming the door will now be on the head of Government".

Our Politico-Economic Problems

The joint session of the Indian Economic Conference and the Political Science Conference, which is now being held in this city, is of more than ordinary interest as this year marks the silver jubilee of the former body. It is also being held in circumstances in which it is confronted by a number of urgent economic and political problems in the solution of which these bodies of experts should play a prominent part. Mr. R. P. Masani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to some of these problems generally and rightly remarked that they could not be satisfactorily solved unless the fundamental basis of society—unity of man—was taken account of in actual practice and not merely in academic dissertations. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas put deserved emphasis on the interdependence of the economic development of India and political power for her people. Until India ceased to be a mere dependency of Britain, he said, "the work of economic regeneration cannot be envisaged with anything approaching either clarity of thought or finality of results." In proof of this view he pointed out how the so-called fiscal autonomy of India had been so hedged in by all sorts of conditions either from the international or the Empire point of view, that it did put a severe restriction on the development of industries in India, how after the last world war the recommendations of the Holland Commission were not only neglected, but "were completely overruled under pressure from quarters which the Government of India could not control," how "between 1920 and 1930 there was a continued struggle between Indian industries and the vested interests of industries abroad, prominently, of course, British industries," how "wanton and unjustified appreciation of the value of the rupee was resorted to for this purpose in the teeth of continued and resolute opposition from the public at large," how later, at the Ottawa Conference of British and Empire interests, a delegation of a few nominated non-officials agreed to what are known as "Ottawa Preferences", which was "a further brake on the pace of industrialisation in India", and how "the last blows which the Indian industries received were what are known as the Mody-Lees Pact, and the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1935, when the most arbitrary decisions were taken by the Government of India in spite of the opposition of both the Indian Commercial Community and the Indian Legislature." This, said Sir Purshotamdas with understandable bitterness, "summarises the efforts of the Government of India to benefit by the experience of the Great War, and to prepare India for the holocaust of the sort that the British Empire is going through to-day." We can easily add to these illustrations of Britain's exploitation of India in her own interest. But there are enough to warn economists to bear in mind our political handicap in suggesting solutions for our economic problems.

The presidential address of Prof. J. P. Niyogi at the Economic Conference was necessarily of a more academic character. But in his reference to the "mighty problems of reconstruction" he justly pleaded for ethical values as well as economic when he demanded for the tiller of the soil "the access to his inheritance of which he has hitherto been deprived," adding: "Gone are the days when an undertaking could be judged solely in terms of the balance sheet and profit and loss." Recognising that perfect solutions of war problems needed collective effort, he suggested "the active association of the academician with the businessman." He might have added the politician. The very fact that the Political Science Conference is held simultaneously with the Economic Conference is a proof of the interdependence of our political and economic problems. Dr. V. Shiva Ram, who presided over the former Conference, concerned himself with the wider issues of international peace, and remarked that there was no alternative to the federation of all nations except an endless war. Nor is a true Federation possible unless the nations are free and imperialism is banished. British imperialism is the root cause of most of our political and economic ills. Once India is free from it, she is destined to be the pillar of world peace and the federation of men.

Frankly Speaking

Three Phases

Mr. Churchill's address to the Canadian Parliament was no less eventful than his speech in the American Senate. In that address, because his audience consisted of many French Canadians, he referred at some length to the blunder committed by Marshal Petain and his colleagues. He pointed out how if the latter had gone to N. Africa, "Italy might have been driven out of the way before the end of 1940 and France would have held her place as a nation in the counsels of the Allies at the conference table of victory." But a gross miscalculation of Britain's strength and determination to resist Hitler was made by the military advisers of the French Government. "When I warned them that Britain would fight alone whatever they did", Mr. Churchill recalls, "their Generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet 'in three weeks England will have her, neck wrung like a chicken'—some chicken—some neck". Having recalled the past in order to bring home the determination of the Allies to fight until victory is won, Mr. Churchill tried "to cast some forward light upon the dark and incrutable mysteries of the future." He contemplated three phases of the coming struggle—the phase of consolidation, of combination and final preparation, the phase of liberation and the phase of assault upon the citadels and of humiliation of the guilty parties, both in Europe and Asia. He sounded a note of confidence about the success of the Allies in completing these phases according to plan, but he very rightly cautioned that "in thus forecasting the course along which we should seek to advance, we must never forget that the power of the enemy and action of the enemy may at every stage affect our fortunes" and that, above all, the strength and resources of ruthless savagery of the enemy should not be underrated.

Russian Successes

For days past the Russians have been making slow and steady progress in their campaign of compelling the Germans to retreat. According to the latest official despatches from the front, Soviet troops are steadily advancing south-west of Moscow. Another communique says that during December 30, the Soviet troops fought the enemy on all fronts and in a number of sectors continued to advance and occupied a number of inhabited points. But the most gratifying news comes from the Crimean front. On Monday and Tuesday the Russian troops from the Caucasus, in collaboration with the naval forces, landed in the Crimean peninsula and after stubborn fighting occupied the towns of Kerch and Feodosia. Let us hope the occupation of these towns will, in the words of M. Stalin, prove to be "the beginning of the liberation of the Crimea from the enemy".

Thailand's Role

Mr. J. Vincent Sheean contributes a very interesting article to the December issue of "China at War". Of course, events have changed since then, but Mr. Sheean's observations are nevertheless interesting. He says: "Let us suppose the worse: that is, that Thailand is occupied by the Japanese army in about a month or six weeks' time. A Power which is openly hostile will then be installed on the borders of Burma. It is scarcely necessary to remind any listener of the examples of Korea and Manchuria: Thailand will scarcely fare any better than its predecessors." The pity of it is not that Thailand has lost its independence by coming within the Axis sphere of influence, but the circumstances about the surrender are so pitiable. Perhaps one should not use the word surrender. Pact-making is the modern equivalent. "China at War" has always been a readable digest on the subject and the December issue lives up to the highest standard

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Worry never accomplished anything worth while.

* * *

Self-interest has shattered many a man's lofty ideals.

* * *

Friends will always laugh at your jokes, whether they be good or bad—but there's a great deal in the way they do it.

* * *

Remember there is a limit to human endurance. The friend who stands up for you may tire in the course of time and sit down.

* * *

Too often, the man who expresses his willingness to die for a woman during courtship proves too lazy to earn a decent living for her after marriage.

* * *

Nine times out of a possible ten a woman who married for love will advise her daughter to look up a man's financial rating before giving him the glad hand.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT

INDIAN MEMBERS OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL TO PRESS FOR A NEW APPROACH TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

Official circles in New Delhi have received the Bardoli decision with mixed feelings. It is regarded here as a triumph for Pandit Jawaharlal who is believed to have dominated the proceedings. That the New Year which may prove decisive in Indian politics will witness Pandit Jawaharlal's ascendancy in Congress counsels is the general impression in New Delhi.

The Indian Members of Viceroy's Council feel that their hands have been greatly strengthened by the Working Committee's decision to abandon the Satyagraha movement on the war issue.

The interpretation put upon resolution is that, while not standing in the way of Gandhiji carrying on the movement in his own way for free speech, the Congress as a political body has dissociated itself from it. Satisfaction is also expressed that Congress has stated its readiness to offer wholehearted co-operation in defence measures. It is recognized that these two facts—coupled with the great gesture Working Committee has made in relieving Gandhiji's active leadership of Congress, which is visible proof of its earnestness so far as the country's defence is concerned—make great difference in political situation but it is also recognised that the British Government should come forward with an equally great gesture. There is reason to think that the language used in the Working Committee's resolution on the constitutional issue is not regarded here as barring the door against efforts for bringing about the Congress-Government understanding.

Members like Dr. Raghavendra Rao, who did not think of attending the Viceroy's Council meeting this week have now changed their plans and are proceeding to Calcutta immediately to confer with the Viceroy on the issue raised by the Congress resolution. It is expected that Indian Members will urge the Viceroy to approach the British Government with a twin demand—firstly, an unequivocal declaration which will remove the present feeling of hostility and distrust and assure the country of its status as a free country, secondly immediate steps for reconstituting the Council at the Centre as a National Coalition Government, such as calling of Conference of Premiers, and Party leaders.

In responsible quarters in New Delhi, there is no disposition to take a pessimistic view of the situation arising from the Bardoli resolution. Until Whitehall's reactions are known, nothing can be said of the possibilities of the immediate future.

"GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT

LONDON.—The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader says:

"Mr. Gandhi has asked the Working Committee of the Congress to release him from his leadership and the Committee has agreed. If, therefore, the Congress has any idea of considering fresh negotiations with the Government it is freed from what was a false position.

Mr. Gandhi last year persuaded the Congress to adopt his principle of non-violence as the only right method of dealing with any aggressor. He says that when the Congress then refused to take part in the war effort or any war effort he thought that the principal ground for its action was that of "non-violence" as principle; he was astonished to find that most members differed from his view and held that they could oppose participation for quite other reasons.

Now that many Congressmen desire to discover whether some basis cannot be found on which they can return to political life both at the Centre and in the Provinces and support the war, it is clear that they must first out themselves off from Mr. Gandhi's 'non-violence.' He says, no doubt sincerely, that he will go on with his own campaign and along with such supporters as he has, continue civil disobedience.

The Working Committee has not gone farther than to accept his resignation. It repeats last year's formula which rejected Government's proposals and has gone beyond them by now—and has refused to co-operate. Nevertheless, those who desire to negotiate are freer than they were if there is enough goodwill to improve the opportunity.

It remains to be seen what Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, will do and how far, if he will do nothing, he can overbear other Muslim leaders."

FRIENDS

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel".

SHAKESPEARE. *HAMLET*

Great Opportunity For Both Countries

LONDON: Mr. Gandhi's resignation offers Britain as well as India a great opportunity, writes the London newspaper 'Star' tonight. "It opens the way for such improvement in Anglo-Indian relations as would not have been possible before in this war. That improvement is the more urgent now that the struggle is rapidly approaching the sub-continent. The resignation shows that, at any rate, Britain is regarded with far less aversion that the Germans or the Japanese who seek from the West and the East to plunder its riches. This is the opening that was needed to reach a better understanding with India. The moment is one for hand-shake and a big effort on both sides for that friendship which we need in the battles ahead."

"Leading Straight To Civil War"

THE STATESMAN says:—"While India's house is next door to the fire, the Congress continue to play with the idea of dual Government, a defensive organisation of its own. That is leading straight to civil war, in face of the enemy. India as a whole, will no more accept Congress rule than it will accept Moslem League rule. The whole difficulty must, in the end, be settled by individuals agreeing to work together and at the same time insisting on a transfer of power. from that point of view, the Bardoli resolutions are not unhelpful."—A. P.

'Easier To Negotiate Now"

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"The Birmingham Post" in an editorial article on Mahatma Gandhi's resignation says to-day (Wednesday) "one hope—no more than hope yet—that the patience and tact of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State has at last had their effect and that the Congress is ready at last to give as well as take. At any rate, Mr. Gandhi's departure should weaken the irreconcilables and it is easier to negotiate with politicians however unreasonable than prophets."

"Congress Ready To Cooperate"

"The Glasgow Herald" writes: "When the Congress resolution calling attention to the 'new world situation' goes on to insist that only free and independent India can defend the country on national basis, the Congress is talking politically and not practically. Probably no development would alarm the Congress more than the immediate granting of full independence and it is the realisation that such a development is impossible that makes the Congress restate its position in almost the same terms which have been laid down ever since the deadlock occurred. Behind the tactical screen of hostility to Britain and refusal to entertain even 'far reaching promises', it seems fairly plain that the Congress is ready to co-operate in the preparation of India for whatever ordeals may have to be faced even to a much greater extent than at any time since the war began."—Reuter.

Sastri Also Wants Pledge Of Freedom First

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

The Mahatma has cast on Government the duty of making the next move, declared the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri interviewed by the Associated Press on the Congress Working Committee's Resolution.

Mr. Sastri said: More than a year ago, I declared my desire that popular Governments should be established in all the Provinces to watch over the interests and be responsible for the liberties, lives and properties of the people. That necessity has now become ten times more urgent. Time presses and neither the Government nor the Working Committee should lose a moment in coming to an understanding.

The Mahatma has cast on Government the duty of making the next move. The government will lose nothing but gain everything by taking the matter into its hands.

Provided freedom and equality with Britain and the Dominions as soon as possible after the war are promised, Congress leaders will do well to postpone details but concentrate on the practical changes to be immediately effected as an earnest of the promise.

WELCOME DECISION

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer interviewed said:—I welcome the decision of the Congress Working Committee in declaring its attitude and opening the doors for negotiations with the Government and relieving Gandhiji of responsibility. I hope the Government will also learn wisdom and make fresh overtures to remove the deadlock."

A NEW YEAR GIFT

Nariman On Bardoli Resolution

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

After spinning yarns for seven long days, Rajaji has succeeded in performing the unexpected miracle. Ever since 1933, and even before, some humble workers in the Congress, including the present writer, have been clamouring for this essential change: for all these years, we have been pleading, praying and protesting, through pamphlets, platform and the Press, for restoring the Congress to its original political position, primarily for political emancipation and economic redemption of India; it has been transformed into a huge ethical laboratory, to perform Mahatmic spiritual experiments of 'Truth and Non-violence'; its political goal was relegated to the background, when Gandhiji declared that he would be content, if he triumphed in his creed of non-violence, in preference to attainment of political independence. Few years ago, even to suggest Gandhiji's separation from the Congress was considered as high treason or felony against both the Congress and Gandhism and such 'heretics' and 'iconoclasts' were mercilessly hounded out of the organisation.

This odd mixture of religion and politics was harmful to both; it polluted religion and emasculated politics; the resultant mixture was neither pure religion nor practical and realistic politics.

Gandhism was often lowered from its high moral pedestal, to adjust itself to the low demands of intriguing and unscrupulous current politics; it was also exploited, to serve the selfish purpose of designing politicians, that always hovered around the 'temple', assuming the false garb of 'Pujaris'.

Let us hope that one result of this separation will be to put an end to such mass hypocrisy and insincerity, and raise the moral standard of Gandhism and also enhance the political strength of the Congress. Let us also hope that the end of dictatorship will also restore geniune democracy in the Congress.

A UNIQUE POSITION

However there is one grave danger that the Congress may have to face as a result of this belated move. For so many years 'Gandhism' has so completely dominated and subjugated the organisation that both the masses and the intelligentsia, have looked upon Gandhiji as the Congress, and even above and greater than the Congress. It was unique position, unparalleled in the history of the world, where an individual, without even being a primary member, held such a complete and dictatorial sway over the organisation, so that the tallest poppies, including the President, went under, and lost their individualities; they simply carried out his behests blindly, often against the dictates of their own conscience and judgment.

Hence for some time, at least it is possible, that this separation may weaken and even disrupt the Congress; not having shouldered responsibilities, and being accustomed to throw the burden on other shoulders, the Congress leaders have lost sence of initiative.

This redemption from the perpetual intellectual bondage will mean a great mental relief to many, and particularly to an adventurous spirit like Pandit Jawaharlal; how often had he to confess, most pathetically, that he had to suppress his inner self, to meet the wishes of his political 'Guru'; let us hope that he will be relieved of that agony, and the country will once again see the original 'Jawaharlalism' unadulterated by 'Gandhism'.

If such was his sway over the most intellectual and cultured, one can imagine the 'havoc' Gandhism has played on illiterate mass mind, in millions of villages. To them, Congress, minus Gandhism, has no meaning and no message. An appeal or a call from a thousand Congress platforms or press from most eloquent and polished orators and writers, will fall flat on these rustic ears, till the last magic word comes from the oracle of Sevagram.

Such a disastrous effect on mass psychology could have been avoided, had this belated step been taken some years ago, before Gandhism had penetrated so completely into the simple minds of villagers.

DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

A mass political movement, without such a mass appeal, is wellnigh impossible. Hence it was suggested that Gandhian association with the Congress should be retained at least for some time, so that mass-contact may be maintained, by making Gandhiji the sole controller and director of constructive programme alone, whereas the elected President, with his Cabinet, should take charge of the political programme and activities.

That might have brought about ultimate separation by a gradual process; the masses would have been better prepared, and saved from the shock and inevitable reaction, that this sudden drastic revolutionary change is bound to create.

However, we are counting our chickens before they are hatched. There is still a long way to traverse between Bardoli and Wardha. The 'rebels' are still skirmishing on the outskirts; Gandhian strength is still to be tested in the final struggle both in the A.I.C.C. and, perhaps, in the open sessions.

We must remember that this is the third retirement, and on two previous occasions, re-entered more powerful and more triumphant after temporary exits. So we must wait, watch and see, and not hallo till the Congress is finally out of Gandhian woods.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.

The Australian ex-Premier, Mr. enzies, stated to-day that he had lown for a year of the weaknesses f Malaya's defence.

Referring to the statement by Senator Foll, Minister of the Interior and Information in the Menzies Government, that he (Fll) had warned Government in August, Mr. Menzies said: "My Government never doubted the absolute urgency of increased air supplies . . . as a result of the staff discussions at the end of 1941 I had no illusions about the position. Some day the records of my discussions in London will show that I urgently raised the subject, not without result."

* * *

Our New Year Resolution —*Not To Make Any!*

* * *

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.

An important announcement coverg major decisions by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt concering grand strategy in the Pacific is expected to be made by the Prmier, Mr. Curtin, within 24 hou.

Watc the curtain going up.

* * *

Gener MacArthur, commanding the U. S. Army in Philippines, recommends retaliatory measures for the bombing of Manila.

We thught so, too!

* * *

Congre Returns to Realities, says Ang-India.

Government, however, is still determine to stick to "status quo".

* * *

THREE COURSES OPEN TO GERMANS.

—Headline.

(1) Hitle (2) Hitler (3) Hitler.

* * *

One curius point is apparent in the dcent of American leaders wtes the 'Manchester Guardian.' President Roosevelt is Dutch; the original head of the Republican party and one who is as strong against Hitler as himself, Mr. Wendell Willkie, is of German descent; and the Mayor of New York, the strongest figure in American civic life, who has done so much to make the United States relise its danger, Mayor La Guadia, is of Italian descent.

In fact the nly "May flower" American leade fighting against Hitler is an Erlishman—Winston Churchill!

* * *

A Bishop has just been appointed to his locese when he received a telegam of congratulation from the Mother Superior of a convent neiby.

The Sisters whed to present him with a mot, he read, and, if he would call they would have a selection from which he could make a choice.

The Bishop-degnate set out for the convent, isualizing a long string of desirabl cars drawn up outside the gates.

Shortly after his departure another message arrived stating: "Telegraphic misake—'mitre,' not 'motor'.

ALFRED WATSON'S OUTBURST

"India knows now that she is in the war for the war is at her doors", declares Sir Alfred Watson writing in the periodical, "Great Britain and the East." "India realises that to-morrow or the next week Japanese bombers may be over Calcutta and Japanese Raiders levying toll upon shipping in the bay of Bengal

The advanced school of Japanese patriots have never concealed the fact that they regard India as their proper prize in their scheme of expansion. It may take for granted that everything that the Japanese military Chiefs might desire to know about India and its approaches is fully indexed in Tokyo.

In the past the military mind relied upon mountains and swamps that guard the frontiers. In modern warfare conducted through the air, it is as though they did not exist. While at any hour the brilliant sun may be casting moving shadows of Japanese planes upon the cities of India, politicians wrangle among themselves, while in England well-meaning people clamour for a new approach or a fresh gesture.

Those, however, who are securing India's present security and future freedom are not the politicians, but General Wavell, the magnificent Indian soldiery and Indian munition workers. Their acts will be remembered with gratitude when obstructions of the politicians are but a shameful memory."

Nazis Driven Back From Gates Of Caucasus

GREAT SOVIET VICTORIES IN CRIMEA

Red Army Continues Pursuit Of Enemy In All Sectors

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.

A SPECIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT CLAIMS THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE OCCUPIED KERCH AND FEODOSIA IN THE CRIMEA.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IS CONTINUING. THE LATEST RECAPTURES INCLUDE KOZELSK AND UDODSKYZAVOD STATES A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RECAPTURE OF KERCH AND FEODOSIA WAS MARKED BY A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION FROM M. STALIN TO THE GENERAL AND ADMIRAL IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATIONS.

A special announcement issued on Tuesday night by the Soviet Information Bureau states: "On December 29 and 30 our troops from the Caucasus in collaboration with our naval forces made landings in the Crimean peninsula and after stubborn fighting occupied the towns of Kerch and Feodosia.

In the occupation of Kerch and Feodosia, the troops of General Pervushin and Lvov and group of naval forces commanded by Commodore Basistin particularly distinguished themselves. We have captured a troopship which is now being counted".

STALIN'S MESSAGE.

M. Stalin has sent a message of congratulation on the recapture of Kerch and Feodosia to General Kozlov, commanding the troops on the Caucasian front, and Vice Admiral Oktyabrsky, commanding the Black Sea Fleet. M. Stalin concludes, "The Crimea must be liberated from the German invaders and their Rumanian-Italian underlings".

The Soviet midnight communique states, "During December 30, our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors our troops continued to advance and occupied number of inhabited points including Kozelsk and Udodskyzavod.

On December 29 eight German planes were destroyed. We lost three planes."

Red Army Defies Weather And Beats Enemy

A graphic account of Russia's great new triumph in the Crimea is given by the "Pravda" correspondent in Moscow who early today got in touch by wireless with members of the Military Council of the Caucasian Front Division Commissar, Shatulin.

Shafuin said: "The operation for the liberation of Kerch and Feodosia from the invader was accomplished in close co-operation by land, naval and air forces. The fire from the ships was accompanied by an attack by land forces and air bombing.

The naval forces had to operate not withstanding a strong wind. Snowfalls and sometimes pouring rain rendered the operations of the infantry and air force difficult. Despite this the Red Army, navy and air On brilliantly accomplished their task.

They broke the enemy's stubborn resistance and captured enemy lines according to plan. The enemy beat a retreat leaving on the field of battle their dead and wounded and abandoning arms. Our units pursued him and captured large booty.

Men and Commanders on the Caucasian Front and on ships of the Black Sea Fleet who participated in the operation enthusiastically received M. Stalin's message of greeting. They take pride in the fact that they participated in battles conducted according to a plan evolved personally by M. Stalin. At present our troops continue to pursue and annihilate the enemy.

Soviet Scores Where Nazis Failed

LONDON: To-day's news of Russian successes comes from the extremities of the Eastern Front Leningrad and Crimea.

In Crimea, according to the latest reports available in authoritative quarters in London, the progress which carried the Red Army, navy and air force from Kerch to Feodisia Sea is being continued.

On the other sectors of the Eastern Front the Russians continue to advance.

In the west of Tula the Germans appear to have been pushed back well beyond a point which would justify German withdrawal as a mere straightening of that position of line.

In the north round the Leningrad area the deepest point to which the Germans have been thrown back is between sixty and seventy miles.

Opinion of London circles on the Russian recapture of Kerch and Feodosia is that this remarkable exploit may well effect a radical change in the position in Crimea by depriving the Germans of the forward bases from which they no doubt hoped to start the first phases of their spring campaign in a drive towards Caucasus oil.

It is noted that the Russians have succeeded where the Germans failed in crossing the Kerch Straits.

MOSCOW: The midday Communique states: "During the night of December 13 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts".

Nazi Admission And Claim

BERLIN: To-day's German High Command Communique concedes that during the last few days, "the enemy again landed strong forces on the Kerch Peninsula and near Feodosia" in the Crimea. Necessary countermeasures are being taken, the Communique adds.

Since December 17, the Communique continues, concentrated attacks on Sebastopol by German and Rumanian troops have been in progress and "heavily defended Soviet positions have been taken and the enemy system of positions has been broken through".

R. A. F. ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING

LONDON, Dec. 31.

An Air Ministry "Communique" says, "Coastal command aircraft again attacked shipping at La Pallice last night. Bombs were seen to burst on the mole and a tanker was bombed and believed to be hit.

No aircraft is missing".—Reuter.

DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON BREST

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is learned that bombers strongly supported by fighters attacked Brest in daylight again on Tuesday. The bombers reached their objectives despite fierce opposition. Their reports are not yet available, but it is known that seven enemy fighters were destroyed by a Polish fighter wing in a five-minute combat.

Two "Halifaxes" and three "Spitfires" were lost".—Reuter.

Less Petrol Buses In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

In order to ensure economy of petrol the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued an order under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the plying of petrol-driven stage-carriages (buses) for hire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Stage-carriages which are not petrol-driven, will be allowed to ply on recognised bus routes during the prohibited hours with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, Motor Vehicles Department.—A. P.

The Bombay Chronicle

WISHES ALL ITS READERS

A Happy And Prosperous New Year

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

(Continued From Page 1)

following officers and men of the Indian Police Establishments:

George Yorke Silverthorne Farrant, M.C., Indian Police Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, Sind. Kenneth Raye Eates, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Jagannath Rege, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay.

Indian Police Medal awarded to the following officers:—

Robert Cruden Rodger, M.C., D.C.M., Indian Police Disrict Superintendent of Police, Bombay. Douglas Fernie Paton Reid, Indian Police District Superintendent of Police, Bombay. Govind Hari Wanjara, Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Bombay. Thomas Edward McKenzie, Inspector of Police, Bombay. S. M. Sawant, Inspector of Police, Bombay. B. J. Vichare, Headquarters, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay.

O. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Shrimand Maharajkumari Alakanda Baisahiba Jadhav (Daughter of H. H. the Maharaja o Dewas Junior Branch), Central India. Geoffrey Grabham Drewe, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Bombay. Richard Ernest Odling, Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona. R. G. Saralya, Partner Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Bombay.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS (CIVIL DIVISION)

His Highness the Maharaja o Patiala.

C. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION).

Nawab Muhammad Farid Khan, Nawab of Amb State, N.-W. F. P. William Anderson Macpherson Walker, Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly, Adviser to the Government of India on Jute Supplies, Calcutta. Arthur Cecil Inskip, O. B. E., V. D. Adviser to the Government of India on the Tanning and Leather Industries and Director, Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co. Cawnpore. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasbhapathi Mudaliyar, Millowner and Chairman of the Southern India Millowners Association, Coimbatore.

M. B. E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Violet Penelope Mrs. Dicson (wife of Lt.-Col. H. R. P. Dickson lately Political Agent Kuwait), Persian Gulf. Hilda Mary Isabel Mrs. Langdale (wife of Mr. A. H. Langdale, Manager, Anglo Iranian Oil Company (India Ltd., Bombay. Charles William Bigwood, Principal Christ Church High School Bycula, Bombay. James Bracewell, Mill Stores Agent, Ahmedabad, Bombay. R. A. Collett, Consulting Public Health Engineer to the Government of Bombay. John Armstrong Crosbie, Mechanical Engineer, Sind. Captain Samuel Dolan, Embarkation Officer, Bombay. F. A. Dotivala, Solicitor, Bombay. N. K. Dubash, Chief Pilot Instructor Bombay Flying Club, Bombay. H. A. Galbraith, Officiating Additional District Superintendent of Police, Sind. Khan Bahadur Naoroji Jamshedji Vazifdar, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL

Miss Bachubai Ardeshir Moss, Principal, Girton High School, Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL

Miss Edith Winifred Briscoe, Lady Superintendent, Hubli Settlement Dharwar District, Bombay. Miss Lilavati Sakhawatrai Chablani, Lady Superintendent in Charge, Maternity Home, Sukkur Municipality, Sind. Miss Loyal Electa Huffman, Lady Doctor in charge of Butler Memorial Hospital, Baroda. Putlibai Mrs. Rustomji Vakil, Medical Officer, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, Bombay. Moreshwar Vishnu Apte, Medical Practitioner, Bagalkot, Bijapur District, Bombay.

RAJA.

The title of Raja as a hereditary distinction is conferred upon Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao Alias Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (senior).

MAHAMAHOPDHYAYA.

The title of Mahamahopdhyaya as a personal distinction is conferred upon Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay.

DEWAN BAHADUR

Rao Bahadur Shivappa Dandappa Manvi, cotton merchant and Landlord, Dharwar District, Bombay.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Faiz Mohamed Khan Mahobatkhan. Member Legislative Assembly, Pleader, Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Khan Sahib D. A Laher, District Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Kaira Bombay.

Khan Sahib Mahomed Baksh Illahi Baksh Shaikh, Provincial Civil Service Deputy Collector, Sind. Haji Moulabaksh Khan Sahib Mahomed Umer Soomro, Zamindar and Contractor, Sind.

RAO BAHADUR.

Mr. Umakant Shrirang Desai, Chairman Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Rao Sahib Manjunath Gopalkrishna Chandavarkar, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Karwar, Kanara District, Bombay. Rao Sahib Sambhaji Kedari Duduskar, Mamlatar (retired) Satara, Bombay. Mr. Raghunath Kashinath Mahatre, Executive Health Officer (retired) Bombay Municipality and Assistant Director (officiating) of Public Health, Bombay. Rao Sahib Shridhar Ganpat Acharekar, Superintendent of Police, Bombay. Rao Sahib Bhaskar Ganesh Akut, Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar, Bombay. Rao Sahib Savailal Girdharlal Pandya, Executive Engineer (officiating) Khandesh Division, Bombay. Mr. Dinkarrao Vinayakrao Moray, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, Bombay.

KHAN SAHIB

Shahabuddin Rahimtulla Mulla, Assistant Registrar, Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay. Husenisaheb Nabisaheb Ilkal, Merchant and Landlord, Ilkal, Hungund Taluka, Bijapur District, Bombay. Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, Agriculturist, Madhi, Peta Pathardi, Ahmednagar District, Bombay. Hormasji Dadabhoy Dabholwalla, Merchant, Bodwad, Bhusawal Taluka, East Khandesh District, Bombay. Mohamadkhan Karimkhan Pathan, Provincial Civil Service Mamlatdar of Sangola, Sholapur District, Bombay. Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Kasam Superintendent of Police, Bombay. Mahomed Ibrahim Serang, General Secretary, National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay. Rustom Khurshedji Joshi, Superintendent, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay.

Cowasji Pestonji Madan, Assistant Accounts Officer. Office of the Accountant General, Bombay. Hormasji Dossabhai Motafram, Station Superintendent, Bombay Central, B.B. and C. I. Railway.

RAI SAHIB

Dharamdas Bazaz, Senior Accountant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

RAO SAHEB

Kumansinhji Juvansingji, Merchant, Gangad, Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad District, Bombay. C. G Desai, Landholder, Mahudha, Nadiad Taluka, Kaira District, Bombay. B. G. Khatu, President, Chiplun Municipal Borough, Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri District, Bombay. L. K. Sawkar, Banker and Landlord, Gadag, Dharwar District, Bombay. S. N. Kalyanpurkar, Superintendent of Excise (retired), Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, Bombay. S. R. Gunjal, Patil of Peth, Khed Taluka, Poona District, Bombay. Shidappa Mahadappa Mali, Sub. Government Pleader, Bail-Hongal, Belgaum District, Bombay. R. S. Malegaon, Nasik District, Bombay. S. A. Patange, Landlord, Sangola, Sholapur District, Bombay. D. P. Valunjkar, Provincial Civil Service, Huzur Mamlatdar, Ahmednagar, Bombay. V. K. Mulay, Pleader, Maliwada Ahmednagar, Bombay. V. V. W... Chief Accounts Officer, New ...toms House, Bombay. Nagindas Maganlal Shah Postmaster, Surat.—A.P.

Axis Troop Transports Bombed: Five Schooners Sunk In Mediterranean

CAIRO, December 31.

A 'communique' reports a heavy engagement yesterday southward of Jedabya in which considerable damage was inflicted on Axis fighting vehicles.

Five Axis Schooners Sunk

An Official British Admiralty 'communique' states: "The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean has reported that our submarines have sunk five enemy schooners, one of which was laden with ammunition. In addition an Italian destroyer was hit by a torpedo.

Artillery Duels

A Rome 'communique' states: "Patrol encounters took place in the Agedabia area There have been artillery duels on the Sollum-Bardia Front."

TROOP TRANSPORT BOMBED

An R. A. F. Middle East "communique" to-day states: "Enemy armoured and motorised formations in the Jedabya region were effectively bombed by our aircraft yesterday. Considerable damage was done, direct hits being obtained on vehicles transporting troops.

Our fighters operating in the same zone intercepted a JU 88 and shot it down. Our bombers continued their raids on enemy defensive positions within the Bardia perimeter.

On Monday enemy motor transport on the coastal roads between Homs and Misurata and between Zuara and Tripoli were again attacked with good results.

ATTEMPTS TO RAID MALTA

During Monday night objectives at Zuara were bombed by naval aircraft. Enemy aircraft which attempted to approach Malta yesterday morning were driven off by our fighters. Later a formation of JU 88s, with a strong fighter escort, attempted another raid but were again intercepted. Two of the enemy bombers were shot down and others were damaged.

From these and other operations two of our aircraft are missing."

Absurd Claim

It was stated in authoritative quarters in London to-day that the British losses in yesterday's engagement in Libya in which 22 of General Rommel's tanks were destroyed were very slight indeed The Germans claimed that they had destroyed 74 British tanks but, declared a military commentator, when the details are given it would be seen that this claim was absurd.

ROMMEL'S BID TO AVOID ENCIRCLEMENT

CAIRO, Dec. 31.

To-day's rather reticent "communique" indicates that General Rommel cornered around Agedabia is fighting hard to avoid encirclement using every possible armoured vehicle he can lay hands on. Indications are that his bid to break through the iron ring slowly closing around him, has not been successful, though the heat of battle prevents very full reports since armoured units return to refuel, fill up with ammunition and return hurriedly to the firing line.

The 'communique' also indicates the narrowing of the diameter of the Bardia perimeter since the harbour is under the fire of medium artillery whereas the Germans had to use long range guns against Tobruk. Although little information is yet available about the battle to which the Prime Minister referred yesterday the omens generally seem good.—Reuter.

VENEZUELA BREAKS WITH AXIS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The State Department has been informed that Venezuela has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

The Venezuelian Ambassador informed Mr. Sumner Welles that the action was taken at a Cabinet meeting last night.

The Ambassadors of those nations in Venezuela have been handed their passports.—Reuter.

LONDON: The death is announced at Falmouth of James Douglas Stuart, late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Burma.

Churchill's Plans To Resist Invasion

100 Billion Dollars For War Purposes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Fifty per cent of America's national income approximating to 100 billion dollars will in fiscal year beginning July first next be devoted to war purposes.

President Roosevelt expressed this hope at a press conference when he revealed that in the current fiscal year 27 per cent of the nation's income would be devoted to war puposes.

War production plans had been greatly expanded. On December 7, his aides stated, President Roosevelt brought him projected production and spending plan almost with fear and trembling because of its size.

This programme was drafted before the Japanese attack. On the night of December 7 President Roosevelt sent it back to have it made larger—to have amount Y added to the original amount X.

But as a result of the last week's talks with Mr. Churchill and other Allied representatives he had come "not reluctantly but gladly" to the conclusion that X plus Y would not represent the entire productive capacity of the United States. So, concluded President Roosevelt, to reach that capacity he was adding Z.—Reuter.

Treatment Of Br. And U.S. Officials In Shanghai

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A notification has been received in London from the Swiss Consul-General in Shanghai that British and American officials in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Pekig are confined to hotels and consular compounds and are well treated. Private citizens are not interned.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, members of the Congress Working Committee, arrived in Bombay by Kathiawad Express on Wednesday night.

At the Bombay Central Railway Station the Congress leaders were received by Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. S. K. Patil and other workers on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

Rajaji after staying for two hours in the city left for Madras by the Madras mail.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here this morning by the Delhi Express.

Premier Warns Against Underrating Striking Power Of Enemy

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.

"IF WE WERE IN ANY WAY TO UNDERRATE THE STRENGTH AND RESOURCES OF THE RUTHLESS SAVAGERY OF THE ENEMY, WE SHOULD JEOPARDISE NOT ONLY OUR LIVES BUT THE CAUSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM AND PROGRESS TO WHICH WE HAVE VOWED OURSELVES AND ALL WE HAVE," DECLARED MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL WHEN ADDRESSING THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

There was a tremendous crowd in Ottawa to-day. Thousands and thousands lined the route to Parliament House where there was a guard of honour of the Royal Canadian Army and Air Force units.

Mr. Churchill said that it was with a feeling of pride and encouragement that he found himself in the House of Commons of Canada invited to address the Parliament of the senior Dominion of the Crown.

"I bring an assurance of goodwill and affection from every one in the motherland."

DESTRUCTION OF HITLERISM

I have been all this week with the President of the United States—that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune.

We have been concerting united pacts and resolves of more than 30 states and nations to fight on in unity together, without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop.

There will be no halting or half measures. There will be no compromise or parley. The task which we were reluctant to undertake, we shall now most faithfully and continuously discharge.

This is no time to speak of hopes of the future or of the brighter world which lies beyond our struggles and our victory. We have to win that world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet.

The power of the enemy is great. If we were in any way to underrate the strength and resources of the ruthless savagery of that enemy we should jeopardise not only our lives but the cause of human freedom and progress to which we have vowed ourselves and all we have.

We cannot for a moment afford to relax. On the contrary, we must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal. The enemies ranged against us have asked for a total war. Let us make sure that they get it".

ENTRY OF UNITED STATES

As I speak this afternoon an important battle is being fought around Agedabia. We must not attempt to prophecy its result but I have good confidence.

All this fighting in Libya proves that when our men have equal weapons in their hands and proper support from the air they are more than a match for the Nazi hordes.

In Libya as in Russia, events of great importance and of hopeful import have taken place but the greatest of all is that the mighty Republic of the United States has entered the conflict and entered it in a manner which shows that for her there can be no withdrawal except by death or victory".

Speaking then in French a gesture that evoked a roar of appreciation, Mr. Churchill addressed some special words of hope and encouragement to French Canadians in particular, and Frenchmen all over the world.

"Everywhere in France", he said amid renewed cheering, "in both the occupied and unoccupied zones—for their fate is the same—this great people, the French nation, is rising to its feet again."

Mr. Churchill then continued his speech in English.

"Now that the whole of the North American Continent has become one gigantic arsenal and armed camp, now that the immense power of Russia is gradually becoming manifest, now that the long suffering, unconquerable China sees help approaching, now that the outraged and subjugated nations can see daylight at the end of the tunnel, it is permissible to take a broad view of the war.

We may infer three main phases or events in the struggle that lies before us. First, there is the period of consolidation of combination and of final preparations.

In this period, which will certainly be marked by much heavy fighting, we shall still be gathering our strength, resisting assaults of the enemy and acquiring the necessary overwhelming air support and shipping tonnage to give our armies the power to traverse in whatever numbers may be necessary the seas and oceans, which except in the case of Russia, separate us from our foes.

It is only when the vast shipbuilding programme on which the United States has already made so much progress and which you are powerfully aiding comes into full flood that we shall be able to bring the whole force of our manhood and all our modern scientific equipment to bear upon the enemy.

How long this period will take depends upon the vehemence of the efforts put into production in all war industries and shipyards. The second phase which will then open may be called the phase of liberation. During this phase we must look to recovery of territories which have been lost and which may yet be lost. And also we must look to the revolt of the conquered people from the moment when the rescuing and liberating armies and forces appear in strength within their bounds.

Invaders and tyrants must be made to feel that their fleeting triumph will have a terrible reckoning, that they are hunted men and that their fleeting triumph will have a terrible reckoning, that they are hunted men and that they are courting doom.

Particular punishment must be reserved for Quislings and traitors who make themselves a took of the enemy. They will be handed over to the judgment of their fellow countrymen.

There is a third phase, which must also be contemplated—namely an assault upon the citadels and humiliation of the guilty parties, both in Europe and Asia

Thus I endeavour, in a few words, to cast some forward light upon the dark and inscrutable mysteries of the future. But in thus forecasting the course along which we should seek to advance, we must never forget that the power of the enemy and action of the enemy may at every state affect our fortunes.

I have not attempted to assign any time limits to the various phases. These time limits depend upon our exertions and upon our achievements and on the hazard and uncertain course of the war.

ANGLO-CANADIAN FINANCIAL PACT

OTTAWA, Dec 31.

It is unofficially reported here that an agreement is pending for further Canadian financial assistance for the United Kingdom. The net United Kingdom deficit on this side in twelve months, ending March 31, 1942, is estimated at 900 million dollars (about 200 million sterling) The prospective agreement may involve further repatriation of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom and the transfer of some United Kingdom assets in the air training plan.—Reuter.

AKBAR HYDARI SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

NEW DELHI, Dec 31.

The latest condition of Sir Akbar Hydari shows slight improvement.—A. P

Tale Of 42's

We begin 1942 with a recital of whatever has happened in—42, right from the time of Mihiragula, who died in 542.

HISTORY STRIKES A TOPICAL NOTE

in the next Sunday issue of

The Bombay Chronicle

Don't Miss Your Copy

SUNDAY, JAN. 4

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

A new year has begun and with it we have made pious resolutions as we've done before. Somehow there is something in the air which makes you soft and sentimental and your mood changes from one of gloom and despair to that of false optimism copied with spoonfuls of sentimentality. It is the time of the year when people, like business-houses, want to take stock of the year, when you pause and think of the days that are gone and how they have affected you and you sigh as you think of the sorrows of the past and of great moments that are gradually retreating away. And then you think of to-morrow and how things are bound to change and always for the better and how there'll be a new life ahead of you and a silver lining and how prosperity will at last pop around the corner. But it was like that last year and the year before and things are just the same. All over the world the grim shadow still hangs over the lives of people. There is an uncertainty of living, which makes you hold your breath as you see the black wings of death appear against the clear sky. You feel tiny and insignificant under the canopy of the great heavens and you are trod upon by circumstances and events over which you have no control. You shirk from thinking and from reasoning with yourself. You shrug your shoulders because there is no logical reason why one half of the world is trying to overcome the other. You cannot understand the inscrutable workings of fate.

* * *

That is the sort of mood I find myself in at the beginning of this New Year. The war has come even nearer to us than before. The clouds which were black and threatening have sailed in our direction. Here and there some have burst and the chances are that there will be more thunder and lightning in the months to come. The suffering of other people comes nearer to us, as we see our own people beginning to suffer. Yet our suffering is elementary as yet when compared with that of those who are feeling the pain and anguish of total war and who twitch as the shrapnel moves in their body and soul. You read of the hunger of Europe and of the bread-line which the war has brought in its train. You read of brothers of the men we know shot dead by the terror of the Nazi machine. You read of little children torn away from their homes, living on the charity of the world, labelled like cattle on the eve of slaughter, labelled for fear they may be lost. All this has not yet happened here. No pious resolution of mine can prevent them happening. So I wait and make no resolutions at all. I wait for time to take its course and for destiny to adjust itself.

* * *

What more can I do?

Stan Laurel, Sheila Ryan and Oliver Hardy in 'Great Guns' at Regal.

LAUREL AND HARDY IN 'GREAT GUNS' AT REGAL

In their first picture in over a year, top comedians Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy are starred in "Great Guns," the new 20th Century-Fox comedy which opens at the Regal on Thursday (to-day.)

They were the target in target practice. They were the revel in reveille. They were the pain in the sergeant's neck. They had the whole army balmy.

"Great Guns" is Stan and Ollie's first film in more than a year, and it is the funniest they have ever made. Packed with laughs from start to finish, the film is the Comic's best vehicle yet.

The draft-daffy story has Stan and Ollie, and their pet crow Penelope, taking care of young millionaire Dick Nelson who is supposed to be allergic to everything. When Dick is drafted, the two comedians enlist so they can take care of him.

Dick turns out to be a healthy young man, and finds romance with pretty Sheila Ryan. But Stan and Ollie have their troubles with tough sergeant Edmund MacDonald. How they first mess up the manoeuvres and then straighten everything out with Penelope's aid, makes for one of the most hilarious climaxes ever filmed.

Lovely Sheila Ryan gives her finest performance in her most important part to date. And Dick Nelson, in his first screen role, promises to become an outstanding screen personality. Edmund MacDonald is good as the Army sergeant.

Monty Banks has done a fine job of direction from the humorous screen play by Lou Breslow. Sol M. Wurtzel was executive producer.

For a laff fest—be sure to see "Great Guns."

MORNING SHOWS AT REGAL

On Thursday, 1st and Sunday 4th January at 10-30 a. m. there will be an extra show of "Great Guns" at the usual evening rates.

Jekyll And Hyde At Metro

Unusual interest surrounds "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" which is now at Metro, as the first picture directed by Victor Fleming since "Gone With The Wind" sharing honours in it with Tracy are, Ingrid Bergman and Lana Turner.

Tracy promises an interesting and surprising characterisation as the good Dr. Jekyll and evil Mr. Hyde. The star studied the character from every angle and worked out his impersonation of Hyde in an individual manner, keeping the make-up and delineation of it as a surprise for the general public. Another surprise promised by the M-G-M film are the two feminine characters portrayed by Miss Berman and Miss Turner. Contrary to expectations, the Swedish star will be seen as Ivy Paterson, barroom entertainer, her first "bad girl" role, while Miss Turner, noted for the typical Hollywood glamour girl characterizations, plays the straight dramatic role of Beatrix Emery, fiancee of Dr. Jekyll.

The story traces the attempts of the young scientist, Dr. Jekyll, to prove that all men hold within themselves both good and evil. In one, good predominates in another evil. His experiments, frowned upon by friend and medical colleagues, are to prove the medium by which these forces of good and evil can be controlled. Using himself as his own laboratory, he triumphantly submerges his own personality of Jekyll to that of his evil self Hyde. But as time goes on, he no longer is able to control his evil self, which soon wins over the good. As Hyde he brings destruction to tragic Ivy, murders the father of the girl he loves, and leads to his own destruction. Death is his final release from the power of Hyde.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL

On Sunday morning at 10-30 "Seventh Heaven" starring Simone Simon and James Stewart will be screened at the Capitol Cinema.

THESE POPULAR PICTURES STAY ON

"Aloma of the South Seas" featuring Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour continues for another week at New Empire and 'The Reluctant Dragon' at Excelsior.

To-day and to-morrow 'Down Argentine Way' continues at Edward and in the morning "Hurricane Express" will be shown.

Another Australian Topical Released

"It is the Navy" is a truly topical short-film coming from Australia, and the Film Advisory Board has released it at prominent foreign-film theatres this week. The strategic and geographical position in the East places a special responsibility on the Navy especially on the naval force of Australia.

"SUN VALLEY SERNADE" AT CAPITOL

The new entertainment triumph from 20th Century-Fox, "Sun Valley Serenade," starring Sonja Henie and John Payne comes over to the Capitol Cinema from Thursday 1st January 1942.

With a featured cast headed by Glenn Miller and his Orchestra, the nation's number one band, the film also includes Milton Berle, Lynn Bari, Joan Davis and the Nicholas Brothers.

Sonja does two new skating numbers and several breath-taking skiing routines which preview audiences have said are the most spectacular of her career.

In this, his first motion picture appearance, Glenn Miller plays seven new songs by Mack Gordon and Harry Warren in addition to his already famous rendition of "In The Mood."

H. Bruce Humberstone directed from the screen play by Robert Ellis and Helen Logan which was based on the story by Art Arthur and Robert Harari.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO

On Sunday morning at 10 a.m. Bette Davis, George Brent in Warner Bros.' dramatic film "The Great Lie".

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN SHILLONG

All Earmarked Buildings To Be Manned By A.R.P. Personnel

SHILLONG, Dec. 30.

That the A. R. P. organisation in Shillong was undergoing the final touch was disclosed by a spokesman of the organisation to press representatives. He said that as soon as a state of emergency would be declared all buildings earmarked for A. R. P. purposes would be taken over and manned by A. R. P. personnel all day and night.

Arrangements were being made by the chief warden for full staff to turn out instantly in each sector on an air-raid warning being sounded.

Construction of slit trenches in thickly populated areas is progressing. Householders are advised to have trenches dug.

BURMA RICE EXPORT CONTROL

Plans Modified To Meet India Govt.'s Points Of View

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

The Government of India, says a press note, have now completed their discussions with the Government of Burma on the proposed scheme for the control of exports of rice from Burma, and are glad to announce that the Government of Burma have modified their plans so as to meet to a very great extent the points of view expressed by the Government of India and by the representatives of the Indian merchants.

The Government of India have also received satisfactory assurances on certain outstanding points put to Burma, and have accordingly replied that they have no more to say pending experience of the actual working of the scheme. —A. P.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 4.)

to the services rendered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

"Although Sir Purshottamdas is not now an active politician", said Mr. Masani, "very few in this country are in a position to influence the course of politics in India as he is; very few whose advice is sought so eagerly as his, alike by Government and the leaders of political parties. But more important than his contribution to the political advancement of the people is his contribution to the economic development of this country and the currents of economic policy, as a member of the numerous boards and committees and commissions dealing with economic and financial problems, such as Railways, Public Finance, Currency, Banking, and Trade Agreements.

Mr. Masani then requested Sir Purshottamdas to declare the joint session open.

CITY CONFERENCES

To-day's Programme

The sessions of the Indian Economic Conference and Indian Political Science Conference in Bombay, will be continued today. The morning session will be devoted to a discussion of "Rural Co-operation in India" by the former and of "Medieval Political Theories" by the latter. In the afternoon the joint Conference will discuss "Economic Activities of the State." In the evening meetings of the Executive Committees of the two Conferences will be held.

On Friday, January 2, in the morning session, the Indian Economic Conference will have a business meeting; the latter will discuss "Constitutional Developments and Constitutional Law in British India." In the afternoon the joint session will discuss "Finance of Local Bodies." The members of the Conferences will visit the Reserve Bank of India at 5 p.m. the same day.

Indian Economic Conference and Indian Political Science Conference will continue their sessions in Bombay on Saturday, former will discuss "Economic Reconstruction in India after the War"; the latter will have its annual meeting and discussion of Political Science syllabus.

The members of the Conferences will have a sea trip in the afternoon to Uran when they will visit the Bharat Tile Works.

The next session of the Hyderabad Labour Conference will be held at Secunderabad on 10 and 11 January under the presidency of Dr. Latif Sayeed. Mr. V. R. Kelappa President of the All-India Trade Union Congress will inaugurate the session.

Amco Limited

Great Demand For Its Products

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of Amco Limited was held on 30th December, 1941 under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff. In proposing to adopt the annual report and accounts and Balance-sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1941, the Chairman presented a few salient facts indicating in broad outlines the activities of the Company up-to-date and future programme and possibilities of expansion. In doing so be said that the war had no doubt hastened easy impletion of business connection with the Indian Stores Department and State Railways from whom orders for Train Lighting Cells are being received now in fairly good quantities.

He also added that the War had dislocated to a certain extent the supplies of foreign competitors. As a consequence the demand for all Amco products, particularly the Motor Car batteries increased considerably during the year under review. As a matter of fact, the Company was, and is still to a great extent, unable to cope up with the demand so far as the Motor Car batteries are concerned and this can be attributed as exclusively due to the shortage of battery containers which are an imported item. Proceeding further the Chairman said that the Director has indicated in the Report that several factors such as scarcity of freights and restriction under the Import Trade Control Scheme had added to Company's difficulties in obtaining the containers in time and in quantities for meeting the actual requirements. For full four moths during the past year your Company had no containers and the results as you might have seen from the Report were a limited output during actual working for eight months only of the year.

AIM OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Chairman wished that it were possible that the Company would be self-supporting in all respect and thus avail the pioneering it has done in the battery line to the fullest advantage by catering to the entire requirements of batteries in this vast country. But the advent of war so soon after the Company's inception had retarded in no small measure the progressive realisation of the aim for self-sufficiency. In fact, the Directors had placed an order as early as 1938 with a firm in Germany for a Container Manufacturing Plant which was ready for shipment on the eve ready for shipment on the eve of the declaration of war. It might be of interest to know that these containers are made of hard rubber. Rubber is grown in this country and there are some rubber industries sprinkled all over India. The Company has approached all of them and although many of these firms had expressed their inability at present to manufacture these hard rubber units, there were one or two who are still trying at it at our initiative. During the year under review, business connections have been established with five more Railways to whom Train Lighting Cells have already been supplied. The importance of the business in Train Lighting Cells cannot be over-estimated. The offtake of the Indian Railways every year aggragates to some lakhs of rupees, and as conditions are, there is no reason why a fair share of this business cannot be passed on to the Company. The Test Report so far received under actual service conditions on Cells supplied to different Railways have been uniformly satisfactory.

During the year 1938-39, when the Company commenced to manufacture of Train Lighting Cells, sales turnover on this product amounted roughly to Rs. 12,000 and the supply was confined only to one of the many Railways. The year thereafter the sales increased to Rs. 42,000 while during the year under review it has reached nearly Rs. 83,000. During the half year ending this month orders already on hand for Railways Cells alone exceed Rs 120,000 out of which a major portion has already been executed.

During the year under review considerable progress had been made in the Stationary Cells business, and as indicated in the report, the Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs, had found on test that the AMCO Cells are dependable and the results satisfactory.

In concluding his speech the Chairman said the Company continued to enjoy the patronage of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and all the State requirements including Stationary and Railway Cells are being supplied by the Company. The Chairman took this occasion to express his sincere thanks to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore who had been very kind and sympathetic in furthering the Company's interest.

MUTT AND JEFF—Army Optician Is a Classier Name Than Kitchen Police at That — By BUD FISHER

HEY, MUTT! DID YOU HEAR ABOUT IT? I'VE BEEN PROMOTED AGAIN!
YEH? WHAT TO?
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ARMY OPTICIAN, EH? THAT'S ALL RIGHT!
I WOULDN'T LET HIM KNOW THAT I DON'T KNOW WHAT AN ARMY OPTICIAN IS-- ARMY OPTICIAN? I CAN'T FIND ANY SUCH RANK!
OFFICIAL ARMY GUIDE
I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOU WAS ARMY OPTICIAN!?
I AM! I SCRAPE THE EYES OUT OF THE POTATOES!
9-5

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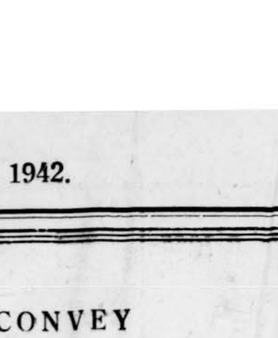

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RANJI TROPHY

Bombay Enter Semi-Final

Sind Defeated By 78 Runs, But Gives Magnificent Fight

Defeating Sind by 78 runs on Wednesday last Bombay has qualified herself to enter the semi-final round of the Ranji Trophy Tournament. Sind gave a magnificent fight, and at one stage of the game her batsmen were actually on the way to victory.

When the game closed on Tuesday, Sind had stood at 118 with four wickets down. The fortunes were thus eually divided on both the sides and the match was expected to come to an interesting and exciting stage on Wednesday. With the quick disposal of Girdhari by Tarapore in the early hours of the game on Wednesday Bombay's prospects improved.

SPLENDID SIXTH WICKET PARTNERSHIP

With the advent of Daudkhan however the balance of fortune slowly riveted to the Sind side. The splendid sixth-wicket partnership between him and Kishanchand which yielded 143 was the feature of the Sind innings. Both the batsmen displayed some excellent and faultless cricket and their daring yet cautious strokes enabled the score to rise with lightning rapidity. Kishanchand in particular was the greatest obstacle that stood in Bombay's way. The dashing unbeaten 131 that he put up in his most inimitable style was indeed a masterpiece. His partner Daudkhan also gave a beautiful account of himself with his 65. Against their determined stand Bombay attack had become practically helpless Havewalla, Khote, Tarapore and Raiji were all tried by the Bombay Captain, but to no purpose. Even Merchant himself harnessed the burden of attack at one stage, but the well-set partners treated all the bowlers alike, and till nearly an hour after lunch went on merrily in their usual style collecting plenty of runs.

FORTUNE FROWNS ON SIND

Then fortune suddenly frowned upon Sind and the most unexpected happened. Merchant brought in Rangnekar, perhaps simply with a view to relieve the bowlers temporarily. This lucky left-hander suddenly appealed for l.b.w. against Daudkhan, and to the utter amazement of the crowd the umpire accepted it.

This happened when the score was at 289 and the partnership at 143. With Daud's dismissal a collapse set in, and despite Mobed's best of the efforts to end support to Kishanchand the Sind innings concluded with the addition of only 37.

DETAILS OF GAME

Raiji opened the attack to Kishanchand on the resumption of the game on Wednesday, and the latter scoring a double brought 126 on the board. Tarapore came from the opposite end. Runs quickly rose, and 140 came up the board after 20 minutes of the game.

Tarapore once again proved lucky with the leather. His appeal for l.b.w. was immediately accepted by the umpire, Girdhari being the victim. (146-5-12).

Daud Khan joined Kishanchand. On this pair depended all the hopes of the Sind team. Soon 150 went up. Kishanchand had reached his 40 by this time.

At 160 Havewala replaced Raiji and Kishanchand drove him to mid-on for two. Tarapore was bowling very steadily, and batsmen playing so cautiously hardly took any liberty with him. After 53 minutes of the day's game Kishanchand taking a single off Tarapore reached his 50, the score going to 170.

At 176 Khote replaced Tarapore, and the score rose to 180. A beautiful hook by Daud Khan off Khote got him four and brought 190 on board. The match was now slowly riveting to an interesting stage.

At 192 Raiji and Tarapore came back. Singles then followed, and exactly at 12-10 with a bye off Tarapore the visitors' second century went up the board.

A new ball was taken at this stage and Havewala was tried with it. Khote also replaced Tarapore.

Ten minutes before lunch Merchant took over the leather from Khote and passed down a maiden to Kishanchand. Tarapore came again from the pavilion end, and Kishanchand taking two off him reached his 70.

When the game closed for lunch the visitors had made 216 for five wickets which included Kishanchand's unbeaten 73.

KISHANCHAND'S MASTERLY GAME.

The Sind side having already covered half the ground by lunch time, when the game resumed after lunch it had reached an interesting and exciting stage. This excitement increased as the batsmen went on piling up runs. The home team's bowling lacked variety. Tarapore, Raiji, Khote and Havewalla were the only ones to be harnessed again and again, and naturally the batsmen were firmly set in. 220, 230, 240 and 250 went up after intervals. Kishanchand in particular was playing a masterly game. By 2-30 he had passed his 90, and was slowly nearing his century. Daud Khan by this time had reached his 50.

At 2-30 Merchant relieved Havewala. Attempting to hit him Kishanchand missed the ball and was a bit out of crease. But Hindlekar was too late to stump him.

In the over that followed Kishanchand lifted Tarapore to long-on for four and reached his coveted century.

When the score was at 274 Khote replaced Tarapore. Merchant also tried the leather, but the well-set batsmen were in no way perturbed. Merchant then tried Rangnekar and a quick and unexpected change came in the fortunes of the game. Rangnekar successfully appealed for l.b.w. Abbaskhan being the victim. He broke the partnership that had already reached 143. (289-6-65).

Fernandes who came next returned soon. In the very next over he fell a victim to l.b.w. off Raiji (290—7—0).

Gopaldas then came, but he too was not to stay long. In the same over he gave a catch to Jay at silly-mid-off which was sharply accepted (290—8—0).

SKIPPER TAKES UP BAT.

Mobed, the Sind captain, now joined Kishanchand. When the game closed for tea Sind was at 298 for 8 wickets.

Two more singles after the tea interval completed Sind's third century. Runs came in singles and doubles. A clean sweep by Kishanchand to square leg off Raiji gave him four and sent up 310.

At 316 Merchant took the ball again, and passed down a maiden to Mobed.

At 321 Mobed was declared l.b.w to Raiji (321-9-13).

Ibrahim Vazir the last man now came in, but was soon stumped by Hindlekar off Merchant. Sind's innings thus terminated with 326. Kishanchand remaining not-out with 131.

Bombay has thus qualified herself to enter into the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament.

SIND (1st Innings)

F. Johnson l.b.w. b. Tarapore	30
F. Lakda st. Hindlekar b. Tarapore	13
Abbaskhan, b. Raiji	15
Kishanchand not out	131
Naoomal, b. Tarapore	16
Girdhari l.b.w. b. Tarapore	12
Daudkhan l.b.w. b. Rangnekar	65
P. Fernandes l.b.w. b. Raiji	0
Gopaldas c Jai b Raiji	0
M. Mobed l.b.w. b. Raiji	13
Ibrahim Vazir st. Hindlekar b. Merchant	0
Extras	22
Total	326

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
Havewala	28	7	41	0
Khot	18	8	34	0
Merchant	12.4	3	20	1
Tarapore	54	20	60	4
Raiji	50	3	142	4
Rangnekar	4	3	6	1
Ibrahim	1	0	0	0

GHAUS AND IFTIKHAR SHINE IN FINALS

CALCUTTA: Dec. 31.

Following are the results of the final matches of the East Indian Lawn Tennis Championships played at the Calcutta South Club to-day :—

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. C. E. Cargin 6/4, 6/4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. C. E. Cargin beat Mrs. H. M. Bishop and Miss S. Mehta 6/4, 6/4.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Ghaus Mohammed and Iftikhar Ahmed beat J. M. Mehta and Sumant Misra 6/3, 8/6, 1/6, 6/3.

VETERANS' SINGLES: Krishna Prosad beat L. Brooke Edwards 1/6, 6/1, 6/3.—A. P.

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(Name withheld for professional reasons.)

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'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE

Bombay Second Winter Meeting

First Day

Gay Spaniard Fancied In Perth Plate: Shahensha May Win Montgomery Plate

(From Our Correspondent)

The Perth Plate, a handicap for horses in Class II over six furlongs is the chief event of the day and has been filled in by 13 horses. Big-sized fields are left also in the remaining events and the new year promises better things.

The champion Indian-bred Gay Spaniard who has displayed extremely well on the track is fancied to hold Golden Arrow and Don't Shoot in the chief event.

Eight Indian horses from Class IV complete in the Montgomery Plate wherein I would be glad if the splendid track-performer Shahensha known in the circle as 'unlucky' begins the year with a new chapter.

In the Vellard Plate, the top weighted Indication who is in stout heart at the moment should oblige.

The following are my selections:

1ST RACE 1-45 P.M.

PRINCE FAISAL	1
SAIF AL MULUK	2
PRIDE OF MOSUL	F.

2ND RACE 2-15 P.M.

GAURISHANKAR	1
MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH	2
NASSAR	F.

3RD RACE 2-45 P.M.

STEEL BLUE	1
RESPITE	2
HIGHLAND REEL	F.

4TH RACE 3-15 P.M.

SHAHENSHAH	1
ISHTAY	2
SUNNY DAN	3

5TH RACE 3-45 P.M.

INDICATION	1
MASTER MINT	2
SURYA KUMAR	F.

6TH RACE 4-15 P.M.

CAN CAN	1
PRINCESS BEST	2
CHU-WAI-CHU	F.

7TH RACE 4-45 P.M.

RIGHT BET	1
SNOW WHITE	2
HAUT TON	F.

Last Year Results

SOLOMON BAR 8-8, Sibbritt.
GOLDEN MANTLE 9-5, Britt.
TAPPERARY 8-2, Eude.
SO THAT'S THAT 9-2, Maxwell.

8TH RACE 5-15 P.M.

GAY SPANIARD	1
GOLDEN ARROW	2
DON'T SHOOT	F.

9TH RACE 5-45 P.M.

SUBHI JAZIRA	1
RABDAN	2
TAMIM AL KHAIR	F.

DOUBLE EVENT:
Steel Blue
Can Can

TREBLE EVENT
Indication
Right Bet
Gay Spaniard

DARK FLUKES:
Bastion
Cavalie.

Race Tips At A Glance

	1st Race.	2nd Race	3rd Race	4th Race.	5th Race	6th Race	7th Race	8th Race.	9th Race.
"Bombay Sentinel."	Anid al Iraq Saif al Muluk Prince Faisal	Muwaffaq al Ilah Gaurishanker Almaroof	Well Masked Steel Blue Respite	Shahenshah Osman Pasha Ishtay	Indication American Beauty Master Mint	Princess Best Can Can Chu-Wai-Chu	Clarify Right Bet Little Tim	Don't Shoot Gay Spaniard Golden Arrow	Rabdan Subhi Jazira Legion II
"Bombay Samachar."	Prince Faisal Saif al Muluk Sidi Barrani	Nassar Zahir Muwaffaq al Ilah	Steel Blue Pick Me Up Well Masked	Shahenshah Sunny Dan Prominent	Valentia Jinks Faiz American Beauty	Can Can Princess Mumtaz Rose Apple	Clarify Snow White Hout Ton	Gay Spaniard Don't Shoot Golden Arrow	Subhi Jazira Tamim al Khair Rabdan
Sporting Times.	Saif al Muluk Hadban Pride of Mosul Prince Faisal	M. al Ilah Nassar M. al Sharq Zahir	Pick Me Up Well Masked Steel Blue Highland Reel	Prominent Shahenshah Sunny Dan Ishtay	Indication Faiz Vijai Kumari Foxlair	Can Can Chu-Wai-Chu Money Gold Suzanne	Clarify Snow White Little Tim Haut Ton	Golden Arrow Torch Royal Golden Mantle Don't Shoot	Subhi Jazira Bon Amis Tamim al Khair Ushama
Turf Special.	Anid al Iraq Saif al Muluk Prince Faisal Sidi Barrani	Muwaffaq al Ilah Gaurishanker Nassar S. of Kashmir	Well Masked Ginger Cat Respite Steel Blue	S. of Baroda Ishtay Sunny Dan Shahenshah	Faiz Smara Cash Book American Beauty	Carlyon Money Gold Liberty Can Can	Clarify Little Tim Right Bet Snow White	Gay Spaniard Cougar Furore Torch Royal	Nalini II Subhi Jazira Rabdan Romantic Prince
Motee Special	Sidi Barrani Saif al Muluk Anid al Iraq Pride of Mosul	Nassar Zahir Almaroof Star of Kashmir	Well Masked Ginger Cat Dilawar Pista Badam	Osman Pasha Shahenshah Star of Baroda Ishtay	Smara American Beauty Suryakumar Indication	Chu-Wai-Chu Can Can Carlyon Princess Mumtaz	Haut Ton G. with the Wind Chitor Clarify	G. of Kolhapur Torch Royal Nuit-de-Noel Cougar	Bon Amis Tamim al Khair Ushama Rabdan
"Evening News."	Prince Faisal Sidi Barrani	Nassar Muwaffaq al Ilah	Steel Blue Respite	Sunny Dan Shahenshah	Indication Faiz	Carlyon Can Can	Little Tim Right Bet	Don't Shoot Furore	Prince Mahmud Subhi Jazira
"Sanj Vartaman."	Prince Faisal Sidi Barrani	Muwaffaq al Ilah Metro	Steel Blue Well Masked	Shahenshah Prominent	American Beauty Gallo	Can Can Carlyon Rose Apple	Little Tim Snow White Hout Ton	Don't Shoot Torch Royal	Rabdan Maharani's Choice

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Regd. No. B 1065

Thursday, January 1, 1942.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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FEDERATION OF NATIONS TO END WARS

Economists And Politicians On New World Order

Prof. Shiva Ram Outlines Pre-Requisites Of Peace

Prof. Niyogi Stresses Need For Broad Vision And Clear Outlook

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The four-day joint session of the Indian Economic Conference and the Indian Political Science Conference was inaugurated at the University Convocation Hall, this morning by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Delegates from all over India and representatives of various universities attended the session.

After the welcome speech by Mr R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and chairman of the Reception Committee the inaugural address was delivered by Sir Purushottamdas.

Dr. B. V. N. Naidu and Principal Gurmukh Nihal Singh proposed a vote of thanks.

The Presidential address of the Indian Economic Conference was delivered by Dr J. P. Niyogi, University professor of Calcutta.

Dr. V. S. Ram, Professor of Political Science, Lucknow University, delivered the presidential address of the Indian Political Science Conference.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion on "the development of economic thought in India".

Delegates and members of the Indian Economic and Political Conference were entertained to tea by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta on Wednesday.

In the course of his address Prof. Shiva Ram, after referring to the profound changes effected by science in the conditions of man's life upon this earth—changes which have annihilated time and space by steam, electricity, radio and the airplane—observed that the same science which has harnessed nature to man's peaceful progress has now harnessed it to his destruction. "The invention of the airplane, submarine, tank, motor transport, electrical communication and poison gas" he said, "has made it possible for larger proportions of the population to be mobilized for war, for military operations to be co-ordinated over larger areas, for destruction to be more easily visited upon civilians on land and sea, in fact for the entire life of nations to be organised for war even in time of peace. Geographical division of labour has created economic dependence of one people upon another, rendering each vulnerable to starvation or industrial disorganisation by blockade and trade restrictions. Under such conditions war has assumed a totalitarian character. Only by organisation to develop and uphold the law of nations can civilisation stand up against the ever advancing machinery of modern scientific warfare. The only sure defence is the enforcement of the law made by the community of nations; and that law can be enforced only if the power of the community, overwhelmingly greater than the power of any of its members, is brought to bear when and where lawlessness begins."

WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Continuing, Prof. Shiva Ram said:—

International peace means not merely the absence of war, but justice and order in international relations. Justice is not to be achieved by yielding to each what he demands nor by preserving for each what he has, but by submitting every controversy to a fair and adequate procedure for dealing with claims upon their merits. The problem of peace may, therefore, be approached from the political, economic, the social and the legal points of view. The desire of states to augment national power relative to others is the immediate cause of many wars. This danger will persist so long as it is not controlled by the superior power of the family of nations, properly organised, giving greater security to all. The lack of such organisation encourages the hopes and therefore the ambitions of aggressive minded governments, and sustains the popular opinion identifying the individual's welfare with the power of the state.

PRE-REQUISITES OF WORLD PEACE

Coming to the crux of the problem, namely, a limitation of National Sovereignty, Prof Shiva Ram said:—The minimum limitation of national sovereignty to be of any use as a safeguard for peace must embody the following propositions: The national sovereignty of each state must be so limited as to secure the safety and the well-being of the community of nations

1. The supremacy of International Law founded on justice must be accepted as the fundamental principle of international relations. A peaceful world order cannot be established if force is held to be the only thing that counts in international affairs and if any nation, powerful enough to do so, may set at defiance every principle of justice and even its own international engagements.

2. All international differences which cannot be settled by negotiations must be submitted to some kind of third party judgment which may be either by way of judicial decision, arbitration or authoritative mediation. Nations, in other words, must renounce the claim to be the final judge in their controversies with other nations and must submit to the jurisdication of international tribunals.

3. National armaments must be the subject of reduction and limitation by international agreement. Nations must renounce the use of force for their own purposes in relation with other nations except in self-defence. The justification for self-defence must always be subject to review by an international court or other competent body.

4. The use of force must be restricted to action approved by the international authority

5. Each of the states members of the international community must be ready to accept its fair share of responsibility for preventing and stopping aggression.

The reduction and limitation of national armaments also requires that an international authority shall have power.

(a) To supervise such reduction and limitation.

(b) To protect a state which has limited its armaments from a state which has not done so.

6. Nations must accept certain human and cultural rights in their constitutions and in international covenants The destruction of civil liberties anywhere creates danger of war. Peace is not secure if any large and efficient population is permanently subject to a control which can create a fanatical national sentiment impervious to externa. opinion.

7. Nations must recognise, that their rights to regulate economic activities is not unlimited. The world has become an economic unit; all nations must have access to its raw materials and its manufactured articles.

Various approaches to the problem of organising the world for peace have been made in recent years. These include the following proposals among others:—

1. The establishment of an international police force and an international equity tribunal to solve respectively the problems of collective security and peaceful change.

2. A federal union of the democracies of the world providing a nucleus for gradual development of a democratic world union, such as the one proposed by Clarence Streit and Sir William Beveridge.

3. A European Union to establish government in the most difficult continent as proposed by Briand with the expectation that this would pave the way for organization of the other continents and regions.

4. Modification of the League of Nation's Covenant in the direction of regional and functional decentralisation.

5. Implementation of the Pact of Paris through a system of consultation to prevent hostilities, of conferences to adjust political and economic problems, and of "Locarnos" to stabilise the areas of greatest tension.

6. A world constitutional convention representing peoples rather than governments to frame a universal federal union

INTERNATIONAL PACT

It must be borne in mind, however, that effective world organisation in the present stage of world history requires in addition to national and local governments, which should continue to have primary legal authority within the territory of the respective states, (a) certain universal principles and institutions, (b) certain regional organisations, and (c) certain functional organisations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The following institutions are suggested to carry out the above objects:—

(a) A World Assembly consisting of representatives of every considerable group with a distinctive public opinion, including not only nations but perhaps also regional organisations and world wide functional organisations.

(b) A World Council consisting of representatives of the Great Powers and of the important political regions of the world.

(c) A World Secretariat to study world problems and to administer the decisions of the Assembly and the Council.

(d) A World Court to adjudicate all questions compulsorily as in the case of the optional clause.

These institutions will have power to supervise regional organisations, and functional international organisations in the fields of labour, commerce, social problems, health, colonies, and other matters of world wide importance.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

While universality is fundamental to world peace, there may be regional variations in any plan for world society, such as the Pan American organisation. These might be formed by groups of states with the consent of the World Assembly for promoting the security and advancement of the region. Among such regions might be Europe, the Danubian or Balkan area, the Near East, the British Commonwealth of Nations, India and the Indian Archipelago, the Soviet Union, the Americas and the Far East. The constituent members of a regional organisation might differ for different purposes. Each of these regions should develop its own institutions in its own way, each should have primary responsibility for maintaining order and facilitating political changes within the region, subject always to the competence of the universal organisation in matters covered by the universal covenant.

Within the frame-work of the political institutions enumerated, functional institutions might be established to facilitate international co-operation in dealing with problem of health and nutrition, commerce and raw materials, transit and communication, labour, colonies and social problems

COLONIES IN EVENTUAL WORLD SETTLEMENT

Four proposals have been made for the future of the colonies, and they are as follows:—

1. The colonies should remain under their present national sovereignties, and should not be included as a subject for federal control or supervision, but each nation in the Federation should apply itself the enlightened principles of colonial administration, with the fixed condition that there should be equal economic access for the subjects of the members of the Federation. This is the proposal of Lord Lugard and is of course unacceptable to any but the governing powers

2. The colonies should remain under their present national sovereignties, but the principles and institutions of the Mandate system, hitherto applied only to the former German colonial territories, should be extended to all areas dependent on Federated States which are not yet ripe for self-government.

3. The colonies of all members should be administered by a federal organ responsible not only to the central Federal Council or Parliament that is to be established, but also to the League of Nations working through its international organisation on the lines of the present Mandates Commission.

4. The proposal for the internationalisation of colonies and their administration by an international civil service, not limited to persons who are the subjects of the federal states, is made by those who look to the more radical project of the world state. Some of the considerations in favour of federal administration apply equally to this more thoroughgoing change. Combined federal control and supervision of the League would be a double check against any national self-seeking in colonial administration.

One thing is certain, we cannot hope to establish a peaceful order with an approach to world citizenship, whether by Federal Union or any other way, unless the colonising powers are prepared, in deed as well as in word, to renounce their national advantages in the governing of territories inhabited by less developed peoples, and to let people in other countries have a part with the 'haves'. We cannot have a 'federal omelette' without breaking some national eggs. The criterion of a federal or any other system of colonial administration must be its capacity to fit the native peoples for self-government as rapidly as possible, recognising that colonies are not possessions of the governing power, but belong to their own people and should be developed for their benefit; and that their peoples should be helped 'to stand by themselves in the strenuous conditions of the modern world' and enter the Federal Union or any other world organizations as independent members

CONCLUSIONS

There is no alternative to the federation of all nations except endless war. No substitute for the Federation of the world can orga-

(Continued on Page 4)

No Economic Salvation For India Till She Is Free

Restrictions Placed On India's Industrial Development In British Intrests Must Be Removed

Sir Purshottamdas Pleads For Closer Contact Between Indian Business Community And Professional Economist

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in the course of his address inaugurating both the conferences, said:—

It is an honour to be asked to inaugurate a session of this Conference of Indian Economists, but the honour is all the greater inasmuch as this session is unique in the history of your Conference for several reasons. In the first place it is the Silver Jubilee Session of your Conference, and thus marks an era of useful work; in this period your contribution in building up economic thought and influencing economic opinion in the country has been of no mean order. In these laudable efforts we are reminded today of the inspiring work of the pioneer of Indian Economic literature, the late Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, whose centenary you propose to celebrate by discussing at one of your sittings the whole subject of the development of Indian economic thought. Further, it was a happy idea to have the Political Science Conference in a joint session with the Economic Conference. This joint meeting emphasizes the close interdependence of Politics and Economics.

Referring to the industrial effort in India since the war broke out, Sir Purshottamdas said:—"We have been given figures which are supposed to be impressive as to the capacity of India to cater for the war requirements of the British Empire and the Allies since the war broke out. Industrial production of various articles and forms of equipment required for the prosecution of the war, and, in some cases, even for the civil requirements of the country, is reported to have gone up to a surprising degree. Of course, no one has raised at this juncture the question of the comparative cost of these industrial products. Whether this increased production has impressed the layman or not, the question naturally arises in the minds of the thinking public as to why no effort was made to produce in India the various articles required for the defence services in normal times or at least since 1920. The honest explanation of this can be found mainly in the anxiety of the Government of India under direction from Whitehall to see that the Indian market for British products was not allowed to be narrowed. India is said to have enjoyed fiscal autonomy since 1923. One may concede that best it was in some sense a limited scal freedom as compared to what ed before, but as everybody knows is fiscal autonomy was so hedg by all sorts of conditions either n the interna tional or the Empire nt of view, that it did put a restriction on the development industries in India.

COMPLETE FREEDO NECESSARY.

The pace, therefore, production in India industrial broke out should be the war as a matter for admir ded more than for criticism, and in the ctive capacity of India does me up to what her natural rest warrant, the blame must be sou in other quarters than in India; any case not in the capacity and ut of the Indian, either the indust it or the workmen, to produce md Let me give one instance in p The idea of sending a few wo from India to be trained England known as Bevin Boys But why was this method good. ed to during the twenty ye between the two wars? Various mercial bodies in India have been stently complaining for almost half entury at least, that even ordinar ining to Indians in British facto was denied. It is common knowl that whilst foreign purchasers of British manufactures could, and ind did successfully, insist upon a rtain percentage of their nation being trained in British factories con sideration for their orders, is an instance that can be quoted of ans having been similarly trained act, Indians were kept out; and, the largest purchaser of Indian m ry were through official Govt channels, was any pressure br to bear on the British manufactu anybody in India? Another po mention in this connection is th question of the policy pursued purchase of stores on which the ous Chamber of Commerce consi and firmly pressed the Governm India for a change with a view t mote industries in India. I me these facts not with a view to further criticism of the policy of Government of India and the Bt Government in the past, but to attention to various acts of omis and commission which require to be scrupulously avoided hereafter.

The above account shows why complete freedom is necessary for the Government 'in' India to enable the country to start planned industrialisation. So much for the insistent demand of which one has heard over the last 20 years for a sane and effective policy of industrialisation in India with a view to her economic development. That the result has not been by any means satisfactory in spite of the experience of the last war is evident. That the result will not be satisfactory until India is allowed to manage her own affairs and Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislature are in charge of what are known as Commerce, Communications (including railways) and Finance Departments at present, cannot but be accepted without dissent.

STANDARD OF LIFE IN INDIA.

India has so far been a preponderatingly agricultural country which has therefore to depend mainly on the prosperity of her agriculturists. If one tries to take stock of the situation, one cannot but come to the conclusion that the efforts of the various Provincial Governments and the Central Government during the last three quarters of a century have not resulted in any appreciable advance in Indian agriculture, either in the yield per acre or in the quality of its produce, or, what is most important, in the standard of living it affords to the Indian farmer. It is true that stray efforts have been made regarding some of the staple crops of India. That is, however, like scratching the surface. What is called research work has been done to a certain extent, but I do not think that it can be claimed that such modest research work as has been done is either sufficient or has been followed up with any determined and long range policy to bring the results home to the agriculturist in India. In short, the efforts so far made have been so meagre as to leave the standard of life of the Indian farmer as low as before. He lives on in his poverty, in his hovel and on a diet bordering on starvation

NO RELIABLE DATA.

It is a pity that even to-day no data accepted as reliable are available regarding the cost of production of the major raw staples of India, to enable one to compare the same with the average price of the raw materials available to the agriculturist in the primary markets, so that the real condition of the agriculturist from season to season can be realized. The conclusion cannot be avoided that the agriculturists is the beast of burden of the Indian economic structure, and whilst both the Government and men in public life claim to have the interests of the agriculturist at heart, comparatively little has been done to ameliorate the condition of the breadwinner of the mother country. I would therefore, like to emphasize that during the interregnum which must elapse between now and the period when the post-war condition in the world and in India may be clear, everyone interested in the welfare of India should see that nothing is done, either directly or indirectly, to encroach upon a fair return to the agriculturist for his raw produce.

Finally, Sir Purshottamdas strongly pleaded for closer personal contact between the business community and the professional economists.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

Referring to the Political Science Conference, Sir Purshottamdas remarked that representative committees, examining the question of India's constitution would be suitable to deal with her existing variety of views, sentiments and economic interests could supply the political leaders and the lay public with an informed and well thought out basis for discussion free from communal and party bias. "Such spade work by students of Political Science", he said, "must command consideration at the hands of the country, and may serve as a basis for discussion between political interests in the country at large.

Concluding his address Sir Purshottamdas said:—

"Even in the midst of war, these annual gatherings and exchanges of views are most useful. A distinguished Professor has said that the academical economist is "the custodian for Society of the long view in economic matters". The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University last year said that "a long view is entitled even in troublous times to a full hearing." I have no doubt that you will, as a result of your discussions during this session, make valuable contribution both to economic and Political thought, and I have that confidence it is my privilege to wish you all success in your work. I declare this joint session of the Economic and Political Science Conference open."

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day:

CHARLIE CHAN — LEAD MEETS HEAD — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

UNAWARE THAT DANTON HAS PUT POWDERED SUGAR IN THE GAS TANK OF HIS AUTOMOBILE, CHARLIE TRAILS THE TIRE PATTERN TOWARD THE QUARRY WHERE CONWAY WAS MURDERED
2-19
Alfred Andriola
THE SUGAR IN THE GAS TANK WILL STALL HIM IN A MILE! THEN I'LL HAVE HIM!
TEN MINUTES LATER
CARBURETOR FEELS LIKE WELL-WORN CHEWING GUM!
POLICE
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
CAR, LIKE BAD STAGE PLAY WILL NOT RUN! MUST NOW USE EXTENSIVE FEET!
THIS IS A PLEASURE, COPPER!

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